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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 54—No. 4. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 31, 1872. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and careful attention. jez1:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr27:1y

D. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

MRS. F. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Bridge and Seminary streets. je14:71-1y

D. F. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30:70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female cases. Residence and office on Third street, three doors west of the Court House. apr13'71:1y

HENRY MEYER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

CUTLER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

HAS COALE, Dealer in paints, oil,glass,nails, putty, glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27:71-1y

J. ANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, shop near Falls-st. nov8:71-1y

W. SIPPART, Baker & Confectioner; Ice cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Weddings, &c., supplied new3

[illegible] Post office, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [illegible] hardware, glass, putty, which he furnishes to contractors and others cheap for cash. oct5:71-1y

J. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Saturday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct27:71-1y

EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sep27:71-1y

F. WINTER.—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27:71-1y

W. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware,Glass-ware, Wooden ware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Fallst. sep27:71-1y

G. RUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New-Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 p. m. sep27:71 1y

D. GILLILAND & CO. Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

McCLAIN Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

W. WALMSLEY, Dealer in Italian & American Marble. Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones &c. at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

J. B. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Sweets. Fruits,Fine Goods, Broadway, Apple sep27:71-1y

J. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything kept in a first class grocery. Bridge St., Lawrence sep13:1y

J. WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, near Siemon's Confectionery. je21:1y

A. M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Apple & Broadway. je21y

RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, open all hours; tables supplied with the best the season. Prices low. Wm. Third and Broadway. my24'71-1y

MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens, Fruits. Three miles East of Beaver. apr27:1y E. THOMAS.

GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Stationers, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. Successors to L. B. Noble. feb27:71-1y

SIMON & METZ Bakery & Confectionery. Special attention given to wedding and party entertainments. [sep13:1y

SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. Suits [illegible] sep13:1y

[illegible] Photograph Rooms, Wilson's Block, Broadway, New Brighton. Best photographs from ferrotype to cabinet. sep13:1y

W. HALL, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. sep13:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

J. M. ROBERTSON Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies are invited to call and examine. Main st., B. Falls. [sep27

J. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c. Main st. Beaver Falls. sep13:1y

J. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality. Main st. Beaver Falls Pa. jan18:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

F. WEIMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater [sep27:1y

JOHNSTON SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Buckboards and all kinds of Vehicles. Blacksmithing, Market st. above Bridge st. sep5 1y

J. MOELLER, dealer in Coal of all kinds, near W. Kinney's Run aug27:71-1y

CARL DAHRAGH, Artist, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed and satisfaction guaranteed. mr2:71

J. BRADDOCK, House and Sign Painter, Fifth st., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71:1y

J. REIM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Ware. Specialty, &c. Watches and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-1y

MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but first class workmen employed. Shop on Water Pa feb8'71:1y

[illegible] dealer in Tin, [illegible] sep16:1y

[illegible] Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Hats, Clothing and Trimmings Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

ROCHESTER.

SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Pa. [sep14:1y

J. A. BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in a workmanlike manner Rochester, Pa. no16y

S. HEILEIN, Agent.—Bakery and Restaurant. Oysters and ice cream in season. Orders given to supplying Parties, Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Rochester.

C. BLING, German Apothecary & Druggist, Diamond, near Post-office, Rochester. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

ROBISON, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door in Cross Store, New York st. nov1.

GRAHAM BOYD, Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing done in a workmanlike manner, Rochester, Pa. sep28:1y

KESSLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sept 14:1y

J. E. CALKINS & CO., Well diggers, Cisterns &c., Rochester Pa., near the Cemetery. sep28:1y

J. KINN—Dealer in Boots,Shoes & Gaiters, Agent for Singer's Sewing machine; Rochester. (feb22:1y

SCHMITZ, Gunsmith New work, of every kind made to order All work warranted and neatly done. Prices Low. Rochester Pa. jan15:1y

J. KAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Brighton st., above Second st. [sep14:1y

J. KANNN Druggist Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sep14:1y

J. A. SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Flour Feed Grain, Salt, Nails Iron Water & James sts.

J. BECK & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash Doors, Shutters &c. Lath &c Rochester. [sep21:1y

J. C. WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Shingles, Rochester sp28.1y

J. BERRY STABLE & COAL YARD, Station and ohio river. oct28:1y

J. CLARK, proprietor of Johnston House, good accommodations and good stabling. near R. Depot. oct19:1y

W. [illegible] dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Repairing done neatly and promptly. Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19:1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. McADAMS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington st., Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14:1y

J. A. WETZEL, the only manufacturers of Wetzel's Wash Soap. No 8 to 16 Bingham st., Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pa. [lys-tf

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

J. SPENCEL, A general assortment of Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits &c. 36 & Broadway. mar8;1y

J. THOMSON & CO—Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Glassware, &c., Corner Second & Broadway. [mar25]

J. COOKSEY, E. Liverpool. [mar25]1y

J. HALL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1:1y

VANPORT.

J. VANDERBILT & CO.—Dealers in General Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Highest price paid for country produce. jan9:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Beaver county, Pa., Dealer in LUMBER of all kinds. Orders solicited. jan9'71-1y

J. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c. Main st. Beaver Falls. sep13:1y

J. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality. Main st. Beaver Falls Pa. jan18:1y

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., intends to meet his old customers, and those who may want either the BEST COOKING Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr12:1y

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13:1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED.—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish;

and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing, it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth are perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, free from all unpleasantness and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov6:tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69:1

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *resplendent* climate, for one third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations. *Timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village,* and *rural residences,* and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & Co.,

The National Real Estate Agency,
477 *and* 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may5:tf

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec2:71-1y [illegible]ged.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider. Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8;'71:1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers, No. 465 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa THOS. BOOTA. R. A YOUNG.

Highest cash price paid for Barley. jy5:1y

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS,
FRAMES,

—:o:—

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES
and
GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York,
Opposite Metropolican Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
mar3'71—1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871. *Trains* will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	930PM
Rochester	252	1043	845	338
Salem				
Alliance	505	1135PM	1145	615
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	823	1153PM	747
Wooster				
Mansfield	838	535	429	946
Crestline { A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline { D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1053	823	750	1143AM
Lima	1153	950	909	1243
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	910PM	1230AM	1140	255
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	1205PM	905	945	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	230	1135	1240PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	529	250	420	629
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	420	600	805
Crestline { D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	728	500	1205PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	930	700	225	1113
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	440	115PM
Salem				
Rochester	104AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	535PM	550AM	930PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1205PM	905	945	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	330	1135	1240PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	529	250	420	629
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	420	600	805
Crestline { D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	728	500	1205PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	930	700	225	1113
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	440	115PM
Salem				
Rochester	104AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m. arr. at New Castle, 9:30 a. m. Youngstown, 10:20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	350PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1000	134	505
Ravenna	1030	155	533
Alliance	1130	234	615
Bayard	420PM	502	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	720AM	210PM	
Wellsville	1005	459	
Bayard	1035	531	
Alliance	1125	620	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	704	815
Hudson	1253	734	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	210	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	700		315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	310	535	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	410	700	
Steubenville	955	540		
Bridgeport	1057	628		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m.	Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK!

Designed for every Home and Individual.

THE NATION,

Its Rulerrs and Institutions,

OR,

Outlines of the Government,

BY

JUDGE WILLIS.

Published in English and German.

18,000 COPIES SOLD,

And selling Faster than any Book in the Market.

AGENTS ARE POSITIVELY

MAKING $30 TO $50 PER WEEK.

SEND AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE

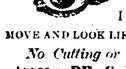
CIRCULARS and TERMS,

AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE OF TERRITORY.

Address—

J. R. FOSTER & CO.,

68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb4:1y-chd apr6-novl.



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO

MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE.

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

ADDRESS—**DR. G. W. SPENCER,** Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa [sep13-1y.

☞ Blanks, Bill-heads, Cards, Posters, &c. neatly executed at this office.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

Miscellaneous.

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS', Rochester, Pa.

April 13, 1871: 1y

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinamian.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
P. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.).

nov29-1y.] **MEYRAN & SEIDLE,** SOLE AGENTS.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, O) io.
CRAVEN & CO, Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD
jy26-1y.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 359 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14:1y

Gold & Silver Watches.

AMERICAN

WATCH AGENCY

—AND—

PITTSBURGH

CLOCK-HOUSE.

—:o:—

Silver Waltham Watches,
$15, $20, $25, $30, $35.

Gold Waltham Watches
$60, $70, $80, $90.

Ladies' Gold Watches,
$25, $30, $35, $40, $50.

—:o:—

CHAINS, JEWELRY,

—AND—

SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN & SETH THOMAS'

CLOCKS.

Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

—:o:—

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices, on all goods, greatly reduced. My present large stock must be closed out, in order to rebuild. [nov15-1y

ROBT. CARSON, ALEX. CARSON

R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and gins, Monongahela rectified rye whiskey, &c, No. 89 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny city. 1jy5-1y

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE MAMMOTH TREES OF CALIFORNIA.

From noon till 5 p. m. we endure the thumping of a Concord coach over the Sierra spurs, those within frying, those without broiling, in valleys where the thermometer is in dead air over 100°, or over ridges where the stifling dust is mitigated sometimes by a gentle breeze. This all the way to Murphy's another old mining town, where we receive the cheering intelligence that the real trouble of the route is about to begin. We change from the coach to a mountain wagon—so called—a street hack with three seats and nosprings. There is no use for any, they would not last, and the passengers cannot keep their seats half the time anyhow. It's a capital thing for a torpid liver. In this we make the remaining fourteen miles of up-hill to the Grove. Despite the jolting I prefer the change. We leave the dust behind; there is not soil enough on the route to create it. We run beside clear, cold streams. We are in a region of cold airs. We are shaded by rocky cliffs; or on the levels by tall timber, and the wild, ever varying beauty of gorge or wooded flat make me forget fatigue. It is evening too; all the way up hill, necessitating slow driving, and giving time in the claims to look about. The vegetation begins to change rapidly. The shrubby manzanita, scrub oaks and arrowood disappear, and we are in a magnificent forest of tall trees without underbrush. Every mile the trees increase in size; the smallest we see for hours are three or four feet in thickness, and nature seems to usher us in their fitting portals to the wonders that are to come. The big trees do not stand alone in grandeur as I had supposed, but for twenty miles around vegetation shades off gradually in forests of immense pines.

At last we reach the borders of "The Grove" *par excellence*, while there is still light enough to appreciate its glories. There they stand, the vegetable wonders of the world; in the gathering twilight, some in clusters, joining their branches like the columns of great gothic arches, reaching away to prop the firmament, or now and then one isolated and stretching gaunt arms and opening boughs as if it would drink the clouds. The majority appear stumpy and truncated, too thick for their length; but others stretch away in long, graceful columns of arborescent proportions, height, thickness and branches all in such perfect correspondence, that half the affect of their size is lost. Indeed, they do not look at first sight nearly so large as they are; there is harmony with adjacent trees, and between different parts of the same tree, that the sense of size is lessened by that of elegant uniformity. But many of the trees of two or three hundred feet in height, have a decidedly stump appearance, looking like gigantic stubs rather than trees. At first view it seemed to me the tops must have been broken off. The branches add much to this illusion from the fact that they bend downward, starting even from the body of the tree at an angle of twenty degrees below the horizontal. This, I am told, is caused by the weight of winter snows, continued annually through all the thousands of years of their growth. The smallest of these adjacent trees in an Ohio forest would create astonishment; yet here they appear trifling, as mere striplings shading off and filling nature's intervals between the mammoths and common underbrush. Strangest of all, other things appear much dwarfed. As the coach drives between the "Two Guardsmen," at the entrance of the grove, the horses appear like mere ponies, shrunk to half their natural size. My companion, as he leans against the monstrous trunk, and extends his arms for me to judge its width by them, appears a mere mannikin; the smallest tree, one I had guessed at four feet, spreads a foot or two either side beyond the natural reach of his fingers, and dwarfs him amazingly by comparison. Here is the place for man to realize his littleness. In the evening shades of these green arches, how naturally the mind reverts to thoughts of the vast, the unchangeable, the infinite. Heaven itself seems nearer in our thoughts; riotous mirth is hushed; solemn awe fills the soul, and in low-toned exclamations alone we briefly converse.

But forty miles of staging over boulders and rocky up-grade, with dust enough in us to start a second Adam, incline our party to think more of supper and of bed than of the biggest trees nature can produce. These comforts, first-class, are found at the Big Tree Hotel, and for a summer resort one can spend weeks very pleasantly here. Daylight at 4:30 a. m. shone through the green arches with a new and wondrous beauty, and we awake to the contemplation of a new world, another creation as it were, where nature seems to have proceeded on a special plan too cyclopean for the common world outside.

Of course, the first object for to-day is the great fallen tree and stump, the latter now covered with a handsome summer-house, and fitted up as a pavilion for dancing. On the Fourth of July a cotillion party of thirty-two persons danced upon the stump, and had abundant room for the musicians and a dozen spectators. The tree, as it stood, was three hundred and two feet in height, and ninety-six feet in circumference, three feet from the ground. But there is a little of the "brag" in this measurement, as most of these trees spread greatly near the ground, and do not assume a symmetrical, tree-like shape before reaching the height of ten feet or more. The stump has a surface of twenty-five feet in diameter, to which must be added three feet in a state of nature for the bark, which was eighteen inches thick, giving a total diameter of twenty-eight feet. Five men were twenty days in felling it—a great piece of vandalism, nay of sacrilege, in my humble opinion. But, after due consideration the proprietors concluded that the ends of science—particularly the science of pecuniary transfer—would be more fully secured by sending the bark and sections of the tree to the Eastern States and to Europe for inspection; and it was not till this was done that the public generally were quite convinced of the existence of such wonders.

The work was done with long augurs, boring it off little by little; when entirely severed, such was the perfect plum of trunk and branches, that, to the amazement of spectators, the tree merely settled down and still stood, as if refusing, conclous of its majesty, to bow to human endeavors. Vast wedges were then inserted on the northern side and driven little by little, till heaved beyond the line of gravity, the mighty growth came crashing to the ground. It would seem as if nature must have yielded an audible groan at this desecration. A bowling alley was constructed upon the upper portion of the trunk, but not proving remunerative, has been removed. The "but cut" of the tree lies as it fell, the top reached by means of a ladder; then a large portion is gone, sawn out in foot sections and transported Eastward. The "Father of the Forest," largest of all the trees, is also prostrate and slightly buried in the ground, having evidently fallen many years before the grove was discovered (1852.) Its circumference at the base is 110 feet; thence it is 200 feet to the first branch, the tree hollow all that distance, and through this tube I can easily walk erect. Unlike the other, it was evidently much decayed and was broken by its fall besides breaking down several smaller trees with it.—By the stumps of these it is known to have been at least 420 feet in heigth, and may have been considerably more. Near its base is a never-failing spring of clear, cold water.

"The mother of the Forest, so named from two round protuberances on one side, is the largest tree now standing. The bark has been removed to the hight of 116 feet, but without it the tree is 84 feet in circumference at the base. Twenty feet from the base it measures round 69 feet, and thus on, decreasing with elegant regularity to the height of 321 feet, making this the most symmetrical of all the larger trees. And for this reason its vastness is seldom appreciated at first view. In such fine harmony, the overpowering sense of immensity is lost. It is not until one has rounded the tree many times and viewed it from different points that the eye comprehends all its grandeur. The bark was from ten to twenty-four inches thick, bulging outwardly in a succession of ellipsoids around the trunk. Ten feet from the base this tree would "square" twenty feet, to use a sawyer's phrase; and taking this with a length of three hundred and twenty feet, gradual decline, a practical lumberman of our party estimates that it must contain at least five hundred and twenty thousand feet of sound inch lumber! This seems utterly incredible, but the rules of measuration show it beyond a doubt. Next in order, as in interest, is (or are) the "Husband and Wife," a noble pair of saplings, each sixty feet around the base and two hundred and fifty in hight, growing near and bending lovingly toward each other till their upper branches are completely mingled in a dense wooden and leafy mass—a tall, lithe, well proportioned, graceful pair, supporting a heavy progency of branch and leaf sufficient to shade an assemblage of five thousand persons.

Near by is the "Burnt Tree," prostrate and hollow, into which one can ride on horseback for sixty feet. Across the roots it measures thirty-nine feet, and from all indications its height must have been over three hundred feet. The "Horseback Ride" is also hollow its entire length; in the narrowest part the interior is twelve feet wide and can be traversed from end to end. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a hollow stump in which twenty-five persons can be comfortably seated, while near by the "Three Sisters" stand side by side in graceful amplitude, each twenty feet thick and two hundred feet high, of exact proportion and equi-distant from base to crown.

The trees are mammoth redwoods, assigned by botanists to a class known as *Sequoia gigantea*. In an elaborate description, written soon after dicovery, a patriotic English scientist christened them the *Wellingtonia gigantea*. This roused the jealous ire of a California *savan*, who, in a ludicrous spasm of national pride gave them the specific title of *Washingtonia gigantea*. But by common consent they are now known by the name first mentioned. Like all other timber of the *Taxodium* genus, they are but little subject to decay, and the most impaired of the fallen trunks has undoubtedly been prostrate for many hundred years. In this dry air, at an elevation of three thousand feet above the sea level, with drought in summer, and

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 31st, 1872.

MRS. WHARTON, the lady who has been on trial for some time past at Annapolis, Maryland, for the poisoning of her guest Gen. Ketchum was acquitted last week. Her innocence is now generally admitted.

A FURIOUS attack, made by some or the Titusville papers, upon United States District Attorney Swoope, has occupied the attention of the Pittsburgh dailies for a few days past. The angry passions of the respective combatants have now, however, subsided, and peace reigns once more within our borders.

A "LIBERAL REPUBLICAN" State Convention was held at Jefferson city, Missouri, on last Wednesday. The Convention was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives and is said to have been one of the "largest ever held in the State." Speeches were made by Governor Brown, and others, and amnesty and civil service reform resolutions were passed, among them one providing for the holding of a National Reform Republican Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio on the first Wednesday in May next.

THE war of the factions in Louisiana has ceased, so far at least that bloodshed is not now apprehended. The Carter wing, backed by the Custom house officials and the United States Marshal, made many, threats, organized a mob, and declared their purpose to take the State House by assault. When, however, the time for action arrived, they found Governor Warmouth prepared to resist them with a much stronger and better disciplined force, hence they concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and gave up the job. As matters now stand the Governor and his party are evidently masters of the situation, and we presume they will remain so.

THE Indianapolis *Journal*, which avowedly favors the renomination of General Grant, has the following to say to those who assume to read everybody out of the Republican party who decline to dance to the Conkling fiddling: "Gentlemen who insist upon reading Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, Logan, Tipton, Fenton, and Patterson out of the Republican party are in danger of overdoing the business. When these distinguished persons are driven out by the lash of party discipline, an accurate census of membership will develop the fact that the Senators expelled will have taken friends enough with them to render Republican success in a Presidential election exceedingly problematical. A spirit of toleration and conciliation at headquarters, and thereabouts, is very much needed at this juncture."

THE U. S. House of Representatives, in adopting an amendment of the Appropriation Committee, has placed an embargo on the wasteful drain of the public printing ordered by the respective Departments of the Government. Heretofore the printing has been unlimited, and last year it amounted to near a million of dollars. Hereafter each Department must submit regular estimates, and the public printer will not be allowed to exceed the amount appropriated. This is the first practical reform in the direction of reducing the immense volume of public printing.

The Government printing office is the largest in the world, employs over one thousand men and women, and uses printing ink enough to float the largest man-of-war in our navy, while its annual expense rises to the sum of $2,000,000. So said Mr. Garfield in the House, and he added: "A train of army wagons reaching three-fourths of the way between Washington and Baltimore, and loaded with one ton apiece, would not be able to hold and haul the mass of documents there yearly printed.

SOMEBODY over the signature of "A Veteran" writes a letter to the *Radical* from Washington, in which he says "The Civil Service bill is looked upon as a humbug, and a measure the dear people care nothing about," &c., and scouts the idea of making all applicants for official positions undergo a competitive examination. Of course we do not know who this scribbler is, but his writings go far toward establishing the belief that he is holding some little official position at Washington himself. If so, a little grinding of him in the competitive examination mill, might have the effect of inducing the appointing power at the capitol to dispence with *his* services and order him home; for it seems that he has not intelligence or memory enough to know that General Grant himself suggested the civil service scheme which "A Veteran" stigmatizes as "a humbug and a measure the dear people care nothing about." But here is just where this writer labors under a delusion, for the "dear people" do care about civil service reform, and were he to leave his nest at Washington for a little while, and go among them, that fact would soon impress itself upon his understanding. In that event too, he would perhaps make the additional discovery that in all questions pertaining to retrenchment and reform the "dear people" would prefer to see the office-holders in the rear and the taxpayers in front.

THE New York *Standard* says: Prince Bismarck has printed a notification to the effect that hereafter, in his communications with foreign powers, he will use the German language instead of the French. The inference that this change is intended for the humiliation of the French nation is unavoidable. It is true that for the past one hundred and fifty years French has been almost the exclusive language of diplomacy. But it does not seem necessary or desirable that it should continue to be so. It is the most natural and reasonable thing in the world that the framers of diplomatic dispatches should wish to use their own language instead of the French. It will be very long, however, before French will altogether cease to be used for diplomatic purposes. It possesses in this respect qualifications of its own, in which it is excelled by no other language. Bismarck, however, has begun a change which is important in itself, and which is apt to derive a factitious importance from the fact that it is understood as suspicion of being intended as a slur upon France.

THE Pittsburgh *Mail* still insists that to Col. Quay, and not to Col. A. K McClure, belongs the honor of originating the Constitutional Convention movement, and alleges that the former wrote and published in the *Radical* the *first* article in its favor. As that point is disputed it seems to us that the *Mail* can do no less now than obtain and publish in its columns the Quay article to which it refers, and giving the precise time at which it appeared in the *Radical*. There ought to be no trouble in accomplishing this, for the *Radical* office is quite convenient to Pittsburgh, and its files, we presume, are accessible to all.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Supreme Court of Kansas has suspended the execution of Dr. Medicott, who was to have been hung on Friday last for poisoning Dr. Ruth, until the 22d of March. The case was to be argued yesterday.

—The Supreme Court of Illinois has denied the application for a *supersedeas* in the case of Alderman Glade, of Chicago; recently convicted and sentenced for bribery, so that he will have to serve out his six months' term in jail and pay his fine.

—Robert Blakely, who killed John Donohoe, of Buffalo, N. Y., last May, about nine miles from Evansville, Ind., was acquitted yesterday by a jury at Princeton, Gibson county. He was tried once before and the jury disagreed. The verdict excites great indignation among those who know the circumstances.

—On Wednesday last Jno. McKenzie, a miner, working in the Kenosha coal mines, about three miles from La Salle, Illinois, was instantly crushed to death by the fall of an immense mass of rock upon him from the roof of the mine. His body could only be rescued after blasting the wreck. He was so badly crushed that his body had to be gathered in a sheet.

—Stephen Morgan, a young Baptist minister who has been preaching in a church in the suburbs of Cincinnati, was arrested on Friday last, for stealing theological and religious books from the Cincinnati public library. He confessed the crime, stating that he needed the books and had no money with which to buy them. He came from Wales two years ago.

—John Elege, a respectable German living two miles from Jeffersonville, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. The cause of the tragedy was: A few weeks ago some neighboring boys waylaid Elege's little daughter and attempted to take improper liberties with her. The boys were arrested and held to answer, but the father brooded over the outrage until life became insupportable.

—There is a charming village in Schuylkill county called Mud Town. Its population is limited, but its gin mills are abundant. Last Sunday its citizens enjoyed seventeen fights and a shooting match for a barrel of beer. In the evening they closed the exercises with an illumination.—Two geese were covered with tar, set on fire and drawn through Mud Town's only street. This tar business was the highest pitch of civilization they were capable of reaching.

—A very romantic story has lately been set on foot, to the effect that Cochise, the terrible Apache chief, is a son of William Morgan, who has always been credited with being the victim of the indignation of the Free Masons for revealing the mysteries of the craft. According to this story Morgan escaped to Texas, where he was captured by the Apaches and soon became a favorite with them, marrying the daughter of their chief. In process of time his son, this same Cochise, of whom so much has been said of late, became chief of the tribe.

—A New York letter says of Stokes' lawyer: "John Graham is not a genius, but, as the slang is, he is thundering smart. He has studied up our jury system to a dot. He is no orator, has a harsh, grating voice, and is the most ill-tempered and vulgar man at the New York bar; but he just hits the nail on the head every time he wishes to impress his point upon the twelve 'intelligent' men before him. He worries witnesses, contriving to malign their characters without introducing a witness to asperse; then threatens to 'spank' opposing lawyers, and reads all kinds of ill-mannered lectures to the Judge upon the bench." This is just the kind of thing to impress a New York jury, selected according to medieval usage.

—Instead of one the modern Puck bids fair soon to be in a condition to put half a dozen girdles around the earth in forty minutes. A third ocean cable will, in all probability, soon be sunk between this country and Great Britain. Two cables are to be put down between England and Holland, and to link together the Bermudas, Azores and Portugal. In the California Legislature there is pending a proposition for franchises and privileges by a corporation desirous of laying an immense oceanic wire from the coast of the Golden State to the shores of China or Japan, or both. That progressive California will accede to the requests of the great Oriental cable company there is little doubt, and with telegraph wires across the Pacific, the utmost ends of the earth will be placed in instantaneous communication with each other.

—The New York *Herald* has telegraphic advices that its correspondent in search of Baker and Livingston had reached Korosko on the Nile, on the 16th of January, and was about to proceed across the desert to Aboo Ahmed, a distance of about 250 miles; while the course of the river between those points is nearly 600 miles. A rumor had reached the expedition that Sir Samuel Baker was alive, and that he had returned to Khartoum. Korosko is in latitude about 22½ degrees; Aboo Ahmed 19 degrees, and Khartoum 17 degrees; and it accordingly appears that if the expedition accomplishes successfully the present stage, it will be within easy reach of Sir Samuel Baker, in case the rumor is true which places him at Khartoum. The fifth and sixth cataracts are between Khartoum and Aboo Ahmed, and the navigation is not easy. The *Herald* curiously misprints the names of all these places. They may be readily found upon the map in Colton's atlas.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 22.—A joint resolution was introduced authorizing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the cession of Cuba to the United States. There was a great deal of talk on many subjects, but no definite action had on anything.

HOUSE.—Many bills were introduced of a local character. Among those of public interest was one for the Construction of ten steam sloops of war; one to indemnify Kentucky and the other States for money expended in the war; and one to suppress polygamy and admit Utah as a State. A resolution was adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill fixing the amount of tax on manufactured tobacco. A bill was passed extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty to the 30th of January 1873. A resolution was passed to investigate corrupt practices in the District of Columbia Board of Public Works. The committee appointed to investigate whether the Secretary of the Treasury had exceeded his powers in negotiating public loans of the syndicate, reported that he had not; a minority report is expected. A resolution was reported that the clerk of the House furnish funds to pay the Louisiana investigating Committee's expenses; upon which a lengthy debate arose—many wishing to retain the committee in Washington where the facts could be so smothered and whitewashed as to prevent the interference of government officials from becoming public. The resolution was finally adopted. In his remarks upon the bill Mr. Dawes said since the raising of the committee, it had been stated in newspapers that efforts had been made by the Executive and others to prevent it from going to New Orleans. He had to say that it was not true. It was not true that the Executive was opposed to the appointment of this committee or to its going to New Orleans, nor was it true that those people in New Orleans who were generally supposed to be adverse to the Executive were opposed to this investigation. It had been said by some, when the resolution was pending in the House, that it was best not to uncover the proceedings in New Orleans; that such a condition existed there that they had better not be brought to light. He did not belong to that class of men. He did not care for either side, only to bring to the surface, and let the world see what they were doing. He thought the House could not afford to stop the investigation. Adj.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—A number of petitions for a reduction of the tariff were presented from the Western States. The amended apportionment bill was reported. A bill was reported from the committee on public lands setting apart certain lands near the Headwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public park. The bill to admit certain machinery for experimenting in making French plate glass, passed. The amnesty bill was discussed.

HOUSE.—The entire day was spent in the discussion and consideration of the Appropriation bill in the committee of the whole; and without having got through with the details of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—A bill was passed authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks. A bill was introduced appropriating $100,000 for Civil Service Reform. The President was requested to send to the Senate the amount of money received and disbursed by the Government since March, 1869, with the amount of embezzlements, with the amount remaining charged to the internal revenue officers, the number prosecuted, a statement of criminal prosecutions instituted under the revenue laws, the number of officers receiving pay from the Government who have been dispensed with since March, 1869, and the saving thereby; also the same information with reference to the last administration. Some discussion was had on the subject of final adjournment, but no time definitely settled. The bill for the relief of Chicago passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to establish an educational fund was laid over till to-morrow. Mr. Butler presented the petition of 35,000 women for the right of suffrage, and said the right would surely be accorded to the women citizens of the United States eventually. A resolution relative to commerce and travel between States of the Union and foreign nations, was adopted. The general civil appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but without finishing it the committee rose, and the House adj.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—A resolution from the Legislature of South Carolina instructing their Senators and Members to vote for the supplementary civil rights bill was presented. A motion was made to reconsider the bill for the relief of Chicago, and after its discussion commenced, it was made to give way to the amnesty bill, after a lengthy debate it was postponed, and made the special order for Monday.

HOUSE.—Among the petitions presented was one from soldiers asking for the equalization of bounties, and the right of homesteads without the previous term of settlement and cultivation. A bill to regulate the duty on sugar and in favor of the 16 per cent. tobacco tax was introduced. The educational fund bill was discussed. Mr. Poland reported from the joint Committee on Southern Outrages. The report recommends the adoption of a resolution calling on the President for the information on which he acted in exercising in the State of South Carolina the powers conferred upon him in the act of April 20, 1871—the Ku-Klux act—with the names of persons arrested and imprisoned, with all particulars; also such other information as will convey a correct idea of the state of society and security of life and property in that State and in North Carolina, particularly as to Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, including the recent legislative conflict there. After considerable debate the resolution was adopted. The naval appropriation bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. The general appropriation bill was then considered up to the time of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—The credentials of Wm. B. Allison of Iowa, were presented. The joint resolution to adjourn on the 29th of May was discussed at great length, and finally passed. The apportionment bill was dissussed and made the regular order for Monday.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill authorizing disbursing officers to pay duplicate checks was concurred in. The Legislative appropriation bill and the Pension appropriation bill were passed.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The marriage of the Secretary of the Navy to Mrs. Mary B. Aulick, of this city, was celebrated at the church of Epiphany, at eleven o'clock this forenoon. The ceremony was attended by about fifty persons. The President and wife and several of the members of the Cabinet and their wives were present. The New Jersey delegation in Congress was represented by Senator Stockton and family, Senator Frelinghuysen and his wife, and Messrs. Halsey and Hill. Dr. Starkey officiated with one assistant. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Ogden, who bore a basket of beautiful flowers. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. Wm. Robeson, of Camden, N. J. Hon. Montgomery Blair gave the bride away. Mrs. Aulick was modestly attired. The ceremony was very brief and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Robeson leave this evening for Camden, and thence to New York. The Secretary expects to return to Washington by or before Tuesday next.

An Act to Provide for Calling a Convention to Amend the Constitution.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That at an election to be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of May next, the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to vote for delegates to attend a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State; the said Convention to consist of one hundred and thirty-two members, one hundred of the members to be apportioned among the several counties and to be elected in the same manner as the members of the House of Representatives are now by law apportioned and elected; the other thirty-two delegates to be apportioned at large to the State, and to be elected as follows: Each elector to vote for sixteen persons if he choose, and the thirty-two persons having the largest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

SEC 2. That the said election shall be conducted in all respects according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties to make duplicate returns of the votes given for delegates, and to deposite one copy with the prothonotary of the proper county and seal and direct the other copy to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. *Provided*, That where two or more counties are united to form an Assembly district, the votes for delegates to the Convention shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by districts, as the votes for members of the Assembly are now returned.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, on the fourth Tuesday after the election, in the presence of the Governor and Attorney General and such other citizens as desire to be present, open and count the returns so made to him; and the Governor shall immediately thereafter issue his proclamation giving the names of the persons duly elected as delegates to the Convention, which shall entitle such persons to take their seats and be sworn in as delegates.—Any person desiring to contest the seat of any delegate so sworn in shall proceed as in the case of contesting the seat of a member of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the delegates elected as aforesaid to assemble at the State capitol at Harisburg on the —— Tuesday of ——1872, and to organise by electing one of their number as President, and such other officers as may be needed in the transaction of the business of the Convention; and after the Convention shall have organized, it shall have power to adjourn to any other place within the State if it is deemed advisable.

SEC. 5. Said convention, so elected, assembled and organized shall have power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth, for their approval or rejection, a new Constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted separately, which shall be engrossed and signed by the President and chief clerks, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom and under whose direction it shall be entered on record in his office, and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county where two papers are published, for four weeks next preceeding the day of election that shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted.

SEC. 6. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens or the expediency of adopting the Constitution as prepared by the Convention, or of specific amendments which the Convention may deem proper to present separately to the consideration of the voters, it shall be the duty of said Convention to order an election, and to issue a writ of election directed to the sheriff of each county of this Commonwealth, commanding notice to be given of the time of holding an election for said purpose; and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs respectively to give notice accordingly, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections throughout the State to hold an election in obedience to said convention in each of the election districts of the Commonwealth, at the legally appointed place of holding the general elections; and it shall be the duty of the said election officers to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside "New Constitution," or separate specific amendments, if any, naming the specific amendment on the inside "For the New Constitution," or "Against the New Constitution," or "for" or "against" any specific amendments which shall be presented for a separate vote.

SEC. 7. The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution or specific amendments shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judge of the respective counties, first having the number of votes given for or against the new Constitution or separate specific amendments, if any, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length, one of which returns so made shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which said returns shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now counted and published; and when the number of votes given for or against the new or revised Constitution, or for or against separate specific amendments if any, shall have been summed up and ascertained, and the duplicate certificates thereof delivered to the proper officers, the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election; and if a majority of the votes polled shall be for the new or revised Constitution, or for any separate specific amendments shall be henceforth the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

—The statement is made in a San Francisco paper that Laura Fair's counsel intend to move for stay of execution of her sentence on the ground of her pregnancy. It will be remembered that Mrs. Burdell Cunningham pretended to be *enciente* some fifteen years ago, when lying in prison, and that the story received immense currency and evoked many curious instances of a similar nature in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. In Shakspeare (King Henry VI., part 1, act V, scene IV.) Joan la Pucelle is made, when ordered to execution, to claim the privilege of the law, alleging that she was soon to become a mother. In the red pages of the English law, there is no sadder story than of the poor girl, who was condemned to death for shoplifting to the extent of sixty shillings, or about $15, whose execution was postponed for six months until her child should be born, and who on the scaffold suckled it, gave it with a last kiss to an attendant as it lay sleeping and satisfied, and went to her miserable death. Within the last five years another instance has occurred in America. A woman named Beausoleil (if the writer be not in error) was, with her paramour, condemned to death at Sorrel, in Canada, for the murder of her husband. She claimed immunity from the immediate carrying out of her sentence, and "trial by a jury of matrons." This was in accordance with the provisions of the old French law, which still obtains in Lower Canada, and under which so many scandalous and disgusting divorce cases were tried in France from two to three centuries ago. This woman in Canada obtained a respite and finally had her sentence commuted, her child being born in prison, but dying soon after its birth. Such are few of the romances of the condemned cell.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

In Wyoming Territory women can vote and serve as jurors. How the thing works is graphically described by a Cheyenne letter writer, and we invite attention to the following:

"The court convened on Monday morning, and the fluttering caused by the sprinkling of ladies in the court room was apparent on the outside. Men were curiously standing at the doors and windows of the court-room to get a glimpse of the jurors in gowns. Mrs. A., Mrs. P., Mrs. H., Mrs. R., Mrs. W., and Mrs. C. were seated inside the bar; these only of the married ladies of the town being at that time eligible to office. As the clerk called the roll, the ladies answered to their names and blushed. The docket was called and a murder case selected for trial. After a day spent in selecting, manœuvering, challenging and passing jurors for cause, a jury was finally completed, with three of these ladies in the lists. Counsel were too gallant to challenge the ladies from a jury; and their gallantry has since become court etiquette in Wyoming.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

Three days were occupied in taking testimony, and the evidence was nearly in when Mrs. H. was taken ill, and pronounced by her family physician too unwell to sit longer on the jury. Nature would assert itself, and Mrs. H. had to be excused, and another juror drawn in her stead.—The testimony was all retaken for the benefit of the new juror, and when completed a full week had been occupied in hearing this one case, at an expense to the county of over $1,000. As to the prisoner, serious fears were entertained that he would die on the jury's hands, rather than wait the verdict. It is still an open question whether these jurors are not liable to an indictment for inflicting upon a fellow-being "cruel and unusual punishment, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided." However, the prisoner survived a verdict of murder in the first degree. It was then for the first time discovered that one of these jurors was not a citizen of the United States. In their modesty the counsel for the prosecution did not presume to ask such an impertenent question. The only course now was for the court to order a new trial. But the prisoner voluntarily offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, and accept a sentence of imprisonment for life rather than endure another trial. This was accepted by the court, and Noyes went to prison for life rather than be tried a second time by a female jury. As to the husbands and children of these female jurors, their case was truly heart-rending. During an entire week they could neither speak to nor communicate with their loved and lost. At morning the doorway of the court-room was filled with disconsolate husbands and children waiting to catch a glimpse of their wives and mothers as the Sheriff brought the jury into court. At night they would linger to gaze at the retiring forms that once gladdened their homes and their hearts as they were marched off by the Sheriff to the public hotel, to eat and spend the night together. One husband became uncontrolable, and asked the Judge to permit his wife to go home and see her children and spend the night once more. But the Judge was inexorable, and the poor husband returned alone to his desolate fireside to indite a withering review of the baneful results of Woman's Rights, which appeared in an evening paper on the following day. His argument was based upon the domestic impracticability of the system, and on the divine announcement that it is not good for man to be alone.

During the entire week the ladies and gentlemen of the jury ate, drank and slept under the guard of the Sheriff; the ladies all in one room and the gentlemen in another communicating. The day on which the court dismissed the jury was one of rejoicing on the part of the afflicted. But home had lost its charm for their wives and mothers, whose hearts had been turned by the flattery of counsel, and their heads filled with vain ambitions. The following week was spent by these exemplary women upon the street and in public places, telling what happened in the jury, and what they knew about criminal law and the rules of evidence. They remind one of a school-boy with his first pair of red-topped boots, or Young America with his first cigar."

Is not that a commentary on the "Woman's Rights" movement?

A Fight With a Bishop.

In accordance with previous notice Father Stack, the now celebrated priest of the Church of the Annunciation in Williamsport, Pa., delivered a lecture in Elliott's Academy of Music in that place on Thursday evening last, to a large audience composed of many of the best citizens of various denominations, the Catholic largely predominating. His lecture had been advertised several days. The title of it was "What my controversy with Bishop O'Hara means." Father Stack made some severe criticisms on the report of a pretended interview with Father Kopper, the German Catholic priest of that city, as published in the New York *Herald*. His replies were both pithy and witty, and created much merriment. He discussed the question of the power of the Bishops over the property of the churches vested in them; passed briefly over the history of the case in Court, and severely criticized the Bishop's position. He (Stack) had played himself outside the Church by his appeal to the civil Courts.

The authority relied on by the Bishop for his attempt at summary excommunication was an old bull of the Pope declaring that any officer of the Church, of whatever dignity, who for any cause whatever should appeal from ecclesiastical to civil law, did by such an act place himself outside the Church. Father Stack said the Bishop in quoting this authority and using it against a priest, had exceeded his intention and excommunicated himself; for the Bishop—because the Court of Lycoming county had decided against him—had appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. By this bull, if one was excommunicated both were. The Bishop could not escape. This point bro't a burst of applause from the audience as the logical sequence was plain to the comprehension of all.

Father Stack declared himself a firm adherent to the Catholic church. It commanded itself to his reason as well as to his faith. In its government it respects individual rights, and does not allow them to be arbitrarily interfered with. It was not a quarrel with the Church, but for the Church. It was a demand by the priests of the United States to be protected against the arbitrary power of the Bishops; and to have the protection of canon law here as in Europe. This was the whole controversy. He did not claim to be a Luther or a reformer outside of the Church, nor did he intend to create schism within it. He only asked that the laws of the Church be aplied in this country. When the Bishops of this country wishing to retain power as long as possible, petitioned to the Pope to extend the time of their rule "twenty years perpetually," he refused showing thereby that he was not favorable to its long continuance, but he did extend it "for a time." He thought that "time" had expired and he had taken the means to contest it.

Father Stack had spoke about an hour in a plain, cool, deliberate manner, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

—A bill has been offered in the Utah Legislature, and referred to a committee, regulating marriage. It provides that males of fifteen years and females of twelve years may contract marriage with the consent of parents or guardians. No allusion is made to the plural system.

National Convention History.

The fixing of Philadelphia by the National Republican Committe as the place for holding our next National Convention, has called forth from the *Press*, of that city, an article reviewing history as to the places and times where and when political National Conventions were held, from which we extract the following:

It is noteworthy that the first Congressional caucus for the nomination of Presidential candidates, of which there is any record, is said to have been held here in 1800. Jefferson and Burr were then nominated. Again, the first political National Convention in the country met in this city in 1830. It was composed of Anti-Masons, but transacted no business beyond the adoption of a resolution providing for the convention of the same complexion, which met in Baltimore in September, 1831, and nominated William Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

Philadelphia is also famous as the sitting place of the first Native American National Convention, held February 19, 1856, and of the First National Convention of the great Republican party which was destined utterly to crush the malevolent slave power, thereby saving the Union from destruction and forever abolishing human slavery within its boundaries. This convention assembled on the 17th of June, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton. The convention called in 1866 to organize a new party in the interests of Andrew Johnson, also met in this city.

The only successful Presidential candidates of the old Whig party were nominated in Pennsylvania. Harrison was nominated at Harrisburg, December 4, 1839, and Taylor in Philadelphia, June 7, 1848.

Previous to 1831, the two parties—Federalist and Republican or Democratic—into which the nation was divided, left the selection of their candidates to Congressional caucuses. In December of that year a National Republican or Federalist Convention assembled in Baltimore, and unanimously nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and Vice President respectively.

In the May following a Democratic National Convention met in the same city, and formally placed in nomination Jackson and Van Buren. In May, 1835, the Democrats nominated Van Buren and Johnson at Baltimore. The Whigs held no National Convention during that year. General Harrison, who was named by several State Conventions, received their votes in the Electoral College.

The year 1839 was signalized by the nomination of Harrison and Tyler at Harrisburg, December 4, by the Whigs, and of James G. Birney and F. J. LeMoyne by the abolitionists, November 13; at Warsaw, New York. The Democrats named Van Buren at a National Convention held at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, but expressed no choice for Vice President. In 1844 the Whigs led off by a convention which met at Baltimore, May 1, and placed in nomination Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Democrats, by a convention which assembled in the same city, May 27, put forward as their standard bearers Polk and Dallas. In 1843, however, there was a National Convention of the Liberty Party at Buffalo on Aug. 30, which nominated James G. Birney and Thomas Morris.

The proceedings of the more recent conventions may be presumed to be familiar to most readers. In 1848 the Whig Convention met at Philadelphia, June 7; the Democratic, at Baltimore, May 22; the Free Soil Democratic Convention at Utica, N. Y., June 21, and again on the 10th of August following at Buffalo.

In 1852 the Whigs nominated at Baltimore, June 16; the Democrats, at the same place, June 1, and the Free Soil Democracy, at Pittsburgh, August 11.

In 1856, the First Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia, June 17; the American National Convention in the same city, February 19; the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, June 2; and the last Whig National Convention at Baltimore, September 17.

In 1860 the Democrats held a Convention at Charleston, April 23, which resulted in a split. The Convention assembled in Baltimore, June 18, and eventually each wing of the party placed candidates in nomination. The Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 16th of May.

In 1864 the Republican Convention was held in June at Baltimore and the Democratic at Chicago in August. In 1868 the Republicans nominated at Chicago in May and the Democrats in New York in June.

UTAH.

Question of Admission—Governor's Veto Message—Sensible Suggestions—Mormons on the Rampage.

SALT LAKE, January 27.—Governor Woods to-day returned to the Legislative Assembly the act for holding a convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah without his approval. He suggests that the organic act of Utah contemplates only such matters as relate to the domestic concerns of the Territory, and no power is there given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created alone can destroy without special authority from Congress. The Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population under the apportionment to one representative in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the general Government.

The Governor, in conclusion, says: To become a State in the Union is not a right but a privilege. Good judgment would, therefore, require that before any convention should be called Utah should place herself in harmonious relations with the general Government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to law. All violations of the laws of Congress should cease. Poligamy should be abandoned, and the laws enacted by you should be in accord with the laws of Congress upon that subject. Until it is done the people of Utah cannot expect, nor should they ask, admission to the Union as a State.—Religious toleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity, but the Government cannot tolerate church dogmas which set at naught its statutes. It is to be regretted that differences of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between the legislative and executive departments, but it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it.

The Governor's veto message to the House created much excitement, and members expressed themselves with bitter invectives. Taylor, one of the Apostles, exclaimed: "Are we nonentities? are we serfs? Have we rendered ourselves criminal by putting the power into hands of the people to ask for admission into the Union? As to the polygamy clause in this message," said he: "I consider it an open insult to us. It is worn thread bare, and has become a stink in the nostrils of all respectable people. What laws have we violated? and if we have violated any, why are we not punished for it? Even murderers are brought to testify against us, and every means used to prove us guilty of polygamy. If contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, why don't the Federal Judges prosecute us under the United States laws? Is this House to be insulted by such charges as are contained in the document from the Governor? I say, no! I throw it back in his face and tell him it is a falsehood." [Voices,] "Hear, Hear." "We are American citizens, and demand the rights of such."

James W. Young "didn't care a snap for the veto. He asked no odds of the Governor or any other man." Rockwood said they had been abused long enough. He would gladly die a martyr to the Mormon cause. If there were any blood of their forefathers of '76 in the Assembly they would at once resent the insults.

On motion of J. W. Young, a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the council was appointed to draft a joint resolution for the purposes named in the vetoed act. The same committee were instructed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the offensive charges in the Governor's veto message.

THE STAR SIRIUS.—Many things combine to render this brilliant star an object of profound interest. We can gaze on its pure silvery radiance and reflect how many ages it has adorned the heavenly dome with its peerless lustre, and how many generations of mankind have rejoiced in it—and among them all the wise and the good and the great of history—without awe and admiration! In ancient Egypt it was an object of idolatrous worship. It was then a brilliant red color, but it is now a lustrous white; and the cause of this change of color, as well as the nature and the period of the revolution it denotes in the star itself, are wholly unknown. Its distance from our earth is not less than 1,300,000 times our distance from the sun; and its light must travel twenty-two years to reach us. Another circumstance of deep interest connected with it is that it has changed its position, during the life of the human family, by about the apparent diameter of the moon; and that astronomers, detecting some irregularities in its motion, have been convinced that it had a companion star—which they thought must be non-luminous, since their telescopes could not detect it. But Mr. Clark with his new and powerful acromatic telescope has found this neighbor of Sirius, hitherto invisible, and verified the conclusions to which astronomers had been led by reasoning on the facts they had ascertained.

—The members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, under existing laws, receive $1,000 per annum. The subjoined figures show how this compares with rates paid by other States of the Union: Rhode Island $1 per diem, mileage 4 cents; Maine, $2 per diem, mileage 10 cents one way: Vermont $2 per diem, mileage 10 cents each way: New Hampshire $2.50 per diem, no mileage: New Jersey $3 for 40 days, after that $1.50, mileage 10 cents; Deleware $3 per diem, mileage 4 cents; Minnesota $3 per diem, mileage 5 cents; West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska each $3 per diem, mileage ten cents; Oregon and New York $3 per diem, mileage 20 cents; Tennesee $4 per diem, mileage 10 cents; Missouri and Kentucky each $5 per diem, mileage 10 cents; Iowa $5 per diem, mileage 25 cents; North Carolina, Arkansas and Alabama each $6 per diem, mileage 10 cents; Virginia, South Carolina and California each $6 per diem, mileage 20 cents; Georgia and Mississippi $7 per diem, mileage 20 cents; Louisiana $8 per diem, mileage 10 cents; Texas $8 per diem, mileage 20 cents; Nevada $10 per diem no mileage; Wisconsin pays $350 per annum, mileage 10 cents; and Maryland $5 per diem, mileage 5 cents. In Illinois and Florida the rate of compensation is fixed each session.

Treasonable Utterances.

Friday last was the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee and the occasion was "improved" by Jubal Early, who delivered a violent address before the students in the chapel of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. From the report of this address in the Richmond *Dispatch*, we make the following extract:

"They tell us to forget dead issues. Can true issues ever be dead? We do believe that a people who forget their traditions are unworthy of the name of freemen. Ladies I have faith in you to instill into the rising generation memories of the past. Upon you, young friends, who are here in these walls preparing for life, rests the hope of your country. You have the example of Lee and Jackson more immediately before you; profit by them. Comrades, who on many fields have followed the great captain, I need not tell you to be true. If any be renegades, let them go with the brand of infamy upon them. We have a sacred duty to perform; the tomb of Lee must be cured for; a monument to him must be erected at the Confederate capital. We will do it, and show to the world that as we loved and honored him in life, we are true in death, and not unworthy to have been the followers of Robert E. Lee."

Laura D. Fair in a New Role.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, of the 14th, says: A few months ago Dr. Trask, one of Laura D. Fair's physicians, brought suit against her to recover the amount of his fees. It was then discovered that she had assigned her money in trust to others, out of the reach of her creditors. Among these assignees her mother appeared as trustee for $16,600, and her daughter appeared for $8,000. Every thing has gone on smoothly since then, until within a few days since, when Mrs. Fair discovered that her mother had drawn the interest on the $8,000, which had been transferred to the child, and had deposited it in the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank. She also found that her mother intended to convert all to her own use. Last Thursday Mrs. Fair held an interview with her mother and demanded back the $16,000, which her mother positively refused to do. Mrs. Fair then threatened her with a law suit, which threat put her into a violent passion, causing a hysterical fit. Mrs Fair left her presence without accomplishing anything excepting the securing of the money in her little daughter's name from any interference by her mother. We understand that Mrs. Fair will immediately commence a suit for the recovery of the $16,000.

Curious Political Reminiscence.

The correspondent of the Xenia (Ohio) *Gazette*, writing from Columbus, the State Capital, gives an account of the recent election of United States Senator, and in this connection tells the following story respecting Senator Sherman and Vice President Colfax. "John Sherman's first appearance before the public, (and I have it from good authority,) was at the Philadelphia Convention that nominated General Taylor for President. It happened in this wise: He was a delegate to that Convention. When in the organization it came to the election of a secretary, Judge ——, also an Ohio delegate, arose in the Convention and said that the Ohio delegation has a young man in it whom he desired to nominate for that position, that if elected it would probably be the only official position he would ever hold, as he said he hailed from a hopelessly Democratic district. He was unanimously chosen. A delegate from Indiana nominated a young man from that delegation for assistant secretary, and made a similar speech concerning him, and he was chosen. Schuyler Colfax and John Sherman met each other and shook hands for the first time at the secretary's desk."

—A distinguished Admiral in our navy tells a good one of his ten year old lad, a very bright boy, who has been very carefully brought up in the Episcopal church. Coming home from school the other day he informed his mother that in common with all the boys in school, she had that day received twenty-five bad marks. For what, pray?" "Oh, because they asked us to repeat the second commandment, and none of us did it." "Why, my boy, you certainly knew that. Why did you not repeat it?" "Of course I know it, but do you suppose I was going to stand up there and repeat it and have all the boys think I was religious!"

NEWS SUMMARY.

—A special from Baltimore states that the fillibustering steamer Hornet arrived there on Friday.

—Edward Hammond, the last of the Dartmoor prisoners, died in Lynn, Mass., on Thursday, aged 76.

—The Public Library of Kentucky will be opened in a few

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 31st, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester station as follows: Mail, 5:46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5:45 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 5:46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5:45 p. m.

☞ The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.....C
Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co.....C
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.....1st col
House & 2 lots for sale—Jonathan McKinzie, 1sq;1f
For Rent—J. Armstrong.....1sq;1f
Agricultural Notice—Thos. Anshutz.....2
To Let—D. Nelson.....3

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hanner's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if a perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29:1y

The Tribune Almanac, for 1872, has reached us. This is the most reliable political register printed in this country, and no one should be without it. Price 20 cents. Address *Tribune* Company, New York.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

Notaries Public.—Governor Geary has appointed John McCarty of Beaver Falls, and John F. Bentel as Notaries Public. They will both make efficient officers.

For the newest and latest novelties Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

How to Pronounce Rothschild.—Some person over in Washington Co., who claims to understand the rules of pronunciation, says that the true way to pronounce Rothschild is *Rot-shild*.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. jc7-1y

Protracted Meeting.—The Rev. Mr. Locke, of the M. E. Church of this place, has been holding a protracted meeting for the past two weeks. Much interest is manifested, and many additions have been made to the members. How long it will continue remains to be learned.

CASH paid for eggs and chickens, at Bence's, Beaver. jan 72-4w

—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan attends the District Court in San Francisco regularly, seated alongside the Judge on the bench, and attended in taking down the proceedings at the trial of Ike Brokaw for the murder of Robert Evans.

WATCHES, WATCHES. The most complete line in the City of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary at to guess, to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

A $50 Donation.—Capt. Wm. McClelland, the Member of Congress from this district, on hearing of the destruction by fire of the Westfield Presbyterian church near Mt. Jackson, Lawrence county, sent its officers his check for $50, to assist them in rebuilding it.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

Fell Off a Bridge.—On last Thursday night, a stranger, while under the influence of liquor, was walking along the railroad between Rochester and New Brighton, and when on the bridge across McKinley's Run, he made a mis-step and fell from the bridge to the ice below. He must have fallen about 30 feet. He was considerably bruised about the head and face, but it is thought, received no injuries of a permanent character. Who he was or whence he came has not been ascertained.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock, newest styles, lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

W. N. and J. N. Nicholson, of Shippingsport township, for running horse races on Washington street, on Saturday, were arrested by officer Jos. Reynolds, and on being taken before the Alderman, were fined 50 cents each.—*New Castle Guardian.*

That *fifty cent* fine must have taught the Messrs. Nicholson a bitter lesson. We fancy they will never test the speed of their horses again on Washington st. Poor fellows! they have our sympathy for being so harshly dealt with by the administrators of the law. The unfeeling Alderman deserves a leather medal.

A Beautiful Woman. The perception faculty in women is keener than the same faculty in the logical organ in men. Woman knows that beauty is higher than genius is worshipped by the common crowd. A man may talk of the brain to his lady love, but the keenness of the woman knows the deep twinkling of the heart. Women are fond of admiration; hence one of their long arts is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is to be found in the pure blood which courses in the veins, and a good appetite is one of the surest indications of wholesome food. Take Vegetable Bitters. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the nerves, create a perfect digestion, purify the blood, arouse the torpid liver, and produce a due flow of genial and physical electricity, which gives sweetness of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a perfect type of female beauty. Ladies, attend to remedies can produce. jan24,1y

The Schools of the County.

From the report for 1871 just issued by the State Superintendent, we learn that there were last year 127 public schools in this county. The average number of months taught was 4.43. Teachers—99—99 males, 100 females. Average salaries of males per month $41.56; of females $30.83. Number of male scholars, 4,115—females, 3,814. Average number attending school, 6,106. Cost 95c. per month. Amount levied for school purposes, $37,544.94. Amount for building purposes, $15,716.18. Total levied, $53,357.12. Amount collected, $63,177.84. State appropriation, $3,070.50. Cost of instruction, $36,118.10. Fuel, and contingencies, $8,818.61. Building and repairs, $15,418.77.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—D. Nelson offers his entire stock of goods at cost. Come and secure bargains. On the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. jan24 2t.

"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" was successfully rendered in Power's Hall on last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, by the Rochester Amateur Dramatic Association. The attendance each evening, was large, and all who were present were highly pleased with the entertainment. Some of the performers did remarkably well, and with a little more experience would excel many who appear before the footlights from night to night in our prominent theatres. The original intention was to offer the play to the public for two nights only, but on Thursday evening so general was the desire of the public to have it repeated on Friday night, that an announcement to that effect was made. It is a drama of thrilling interest, and cannot fail to arouse the zeal of temperance people wherever recited.

Living on a Small Income—Don't be Afraid to Marry.—A correspondent writes the following to the *Tribune:* Six years ago I married in Europe. I then possessed two suits of clothes, valued at 10 pounds ($50) and 5 pounds in cash. My wife's fortune consisted in roust health and 10 pounds of money. We lived in a cottage rented at 4 pounds per year, and by industry and frugality saved sufficient in one year to defray our passage to this city, where I entered a counting-house at a salary of $450 per year. My second year's income was $700, my third $1,000, and quite recently my employer raised my salary to $1,200. We have now in bank $1,300. During this time we have rarely visited the opera or theaare, but contented ourselves at home, which consists of three snug rooms in a house in the suburbs of Brooklyn, at a rate of $12 per month, and find we are just as comfortable there as if we dwelt in a brown stone front. In 1865 I was worth $150,000 cash, but an unfortunate speculation in ship property ruined me. I now am commencing life again, and, with God's help and my wife's, I expect to reach my former worldly prosperity. Young men, don't be ashamed of poverty! Do no let it prevent you marrying.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

Beaver Falls—Its Business.—Mr. Emerson, the President of the Beaver Falls Board of Trade, delivered an address a short time ago to the Board, in which he thus summed up the business of that growing place: The cutlery works, the most extensive in the country; the file works, the largest in the world; the axe and hoe works, the most extensive in the West; the shovel manufactory, overflowing and compelled to extend its boundaries to keep pace with its increasing demand; the hinge works, one of the most complete in the country; the glass works, paper mill, knob works, flouring mills, door and sash factories, saw mills, three brick yards and the manufactory for brushes, representing an aggregate capital of more than $2,000,000, with ample and liberal banking facilities for almost any extent of business. Already the goods manufactured amount in round numbers to upwards of $1,800,000 per annum.

SPRING-EY.—Snellenburg's spring-bottom pants. Broadway, New Brighton.

Protecting Roofs From Fire.—The *Fireman's Journal*, which ought to be good authority on such matters, says: A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood-ashes, put on the ordinary way of whitewash, is said to render shingles fifty-fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays its expense a hundred-fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are more or less warped, rough, and cracked. The application of wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them to their original or first form, thereby closing the spaces between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks, prevents it warping.

IMPORTANT.—Young man, your attention is called to the fact that the cold weather is nearly over, and spring is fast approaching. Have you given a thought to the fact that you need a new suit of clothes? The Snellenburg Bros., S. & J., are the first in the field with a stock of their celebrated home-made goods. Take a look at their goods or leave your measure for a suit and our word for it—you'll get satisfaction.—Broadway, New Brighton.

Odd-Fellowship.—New Galilee Lodge, No. 786, was instituted at New Galilee, this county, on the 10th day of January, by J. M. Lourimore, D. D. G. M., assisted by a number of P. G's from Beaver Lodge No. 365, Robertson Lodge No. 450, Valley Echo Lodge No. 622, Beaver Falls No. 758, Beaver Valley No. 749, with twenty-one charter members. After the Lodge was instituted the following officers were elected and installed: J. S. Hudson, N. G., George Orim, V. G.; S. W. Reed, Sec'y.; James Hudson, A. S.; John Dillon, T.; when the Lodge closed to partake of a good and substantial dinner at the Union Hotel. At 3 o'clock the brethren again assembled for the purpose of dedicating the Hall, which was filled to overflowing by the public. The services were conducted by D. D. G. M. Lourimore, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. Woodruff, P. C. P.'s Hurst and McKean, P. G. Whisler and P. G. M. Noble, of Minnesota.

About Savings Banks.—The New York *Evening Post* in the matter of the failure of three Savings Banks in that city, draws the following sketch of the poor man who is puzzled to know what to do with his little earnings:

"To free him of all trouble, the savings bank has offered its easy relief. He sees among the list of its directors the names of men of position, probity and fortune. The strong door, the elegant offices, its well-disciplined clerical force, the distant glimpse behind the plate glass of private rooms, occupied by those stately beings, the President and Cashier, the sight of massive safes, the air of opulent stability—all combine to impress most favorably the would-be depositor.

"For a while all is well. His little hoard is received with due formality, his age, address and nationality recorded in a ponderous tome and his deposit credited to him in that magical little bank book which is such a talisman of success and such an incentive to honest industry. He receives his quarterly interest, and is proud to add to his deposits. All goes on pleasantly, until one day he takes up his newspaper to find that his bank had failed and his little savings are swept away. He knows not whither they are gone. He cannot fully comprehend the elaborate explanations about collaterals and mortgages; but he sees very clearly that no bank officer is ever arrested, or ever removes from his elegant house, or disposes with his horses and carriage, or in a while the less comfortable or one cent out of pocket by the disaster. The money was in the bank. *His* money was there. It has disappeared, and some one is enjoying it at his expense. There can be no doubt of that. Hard cash does not melt away, greenbacks do not shrivel up into nothingness. They change hands but are rarely actually lost; and the swindled depositor well knows that the results of his labor—his hard-earned treasures—are filling the pockets of somebody, though he cannot tell of whom.

"This may happen once or twice; but it cannot be frequently repeated. The problem as to what shall be done with our savings will be more serious than ever.

The Republican State Convention.—At the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee held at Harrisburg on last Thursday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to issue a call for a State Convention equal in numbers to the representation in both Houses of the Legislature to meet on Wednesday, April 10th, 1872, at noon, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Supreme Judge, Auditor General—should the Legislature authorize the election of one—an electoral ticket, and to elect Senatorial and representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Row Saturday Night.—New Brighton was treated to a series of rows and disturbances Saturday night, which had the effect to interfere with the quiet slumbers of those good people on Broadway who had retired to early rest. Those who were arrested were taken before the Chief Burgess and paid their fines. We understand that a number of warrants have been issued for other parties who participated in the peace-breaking. Not having the names of all who misbehaved, we will not publish any, as we do not wish to appear inclined to partiality. The same old cause as is ascribed to all like occurrences—viz: bad whisky—is alleged to have created these.

On Sunday night the streets were also very noisy, but we heard of no fighting. Perhaps the requisite amount of stimulus could not be obtained to raise the "Dutch courage" to the proper hight.—*New Brighton Press.*

A Bold Robbery, Perhaps.—One day during last week a man named Archer, living in this place, drew $225 out of the Bank at East Liverpool, Ohio, and took the train soon after, for home. He says he observed three strangers in the Bank when he obtained the money. These strangers, he alleges, took the same train he was on, and immediately became quite friendly with him. Through some cause or other he did not get off at Beaver, but passed on to Rochester, and there left the train, and proceeded to walk back, on the railroad, by way of the railroad bridge. The strangers also left the train at Rochester, followed, overtook him at the water tank, and there forced him to hand over his money, $225. Soon afterwards he caused the arrest of one of the parties, and had him lodged in jail, where he now is. The two others made their escape and have not yet been overtaken. This is one side of the story; the other is that the three strangers and Mr. Archer, after becoming some little acquainted on the cars, agreed to indulge in what is known as three card monte, and that they simply played him out of his "pile." These are the stories current touching the matter, and we give them for what they are worth. There seems to be no doubt about Mr. Archer's being short of his money, but whether he was relieved of it by a bold robbery or whether he foolishly gambled it away, remains to be determined by the evidence when it is properly taken.

Superstition is rife in the present age, notwithstanding our boasted progress and intelligence. A woman in Montreal has prophesied that we are to have three days of Egyptian darkness in May next, in which no light can be visible except that reflected by candles blessed by the Priests of the Roman Catholic Church; and an attempt to look out of doors during this period is to be visited with serious bodily harm, if not death. She has many credulous followers.

Haunted houses are another feature of superstition, which is quite in vogue at present. The latest of this character is published as being located in the City of Allegheny. It was occupied by an official, but the "groanings, strange noises, rappings, &c., which nightly occurred," so annoyed the occupants that they were compelled to vacate the premises on Friday last. The gentleman who last occupied the house is no believer in ghosts or spiritualism, and says he continued to occupy the premises for a considerable time "for the purpose of solving the mystery." Among the incidents he relates of the freaks of the spirits is the following:

At another time a lady visitor rushed in the kitchen, pale as a sheet, and was unable to speak for some time. After recovering somewhat from her fright, she stated (it was about seven o'clock) that she had come to spend the evening. When she entered the hall and was walking toward the door leading into the sitting room, some person pushed her violently against the wall, held her there a moment and then fled up stairs. The search for the person, however, was fruitless. It may be stated here that the house was a double one, and a hall through the center. At another time he was visited by his brother-in-law. One evening while he was lying awake in bed, he felt a hand, as cold as a corpse, touch his face. He jumped out of bed, struck a light, and saw—no one. The Snellenburg Bros., S. & J., are the first in the field with a stock of their celebrated home-made goods. Take a look at their goods or leave your measure for a suit and our word for it—you'll get satisfaction.—Broadway, New Brighton.

Stamp Duty on Checks.—Merchants, banks, bankers and all other persons should not forget that there is a stamp duty on checks for neglect or violation of which there is a severe penalty. Matters of this kind being sometimes troublesome are overlooked and neglected, and as a reminder we quote from the latest stamp schedule the following:

Bank check, draft, or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, at sight or on demand, two cent stamp. When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, for any sum exceeding ten dollars, at sight or on demand, two cent stamp.

A Sad Accident.—The *Valley Echo* says:—On Friday last, Miss Kate Binckley, daughter of William Binckley, esq., residing in the marsh, met with a frightful accident by fire. It appears they were butchering, and Miss Binckley was engaged about the fire in her portion of the work, when her dress caught from behind, and burned her hips, back and head in a terrible manner, and also her hands. As soon as she found herself enveloped in flames, she ran and plunged into a spring near by, where she fainted and would probably have drowned, had it not been for the presence of mind of Miss Kate Burns, who ran and rescued her from double peril. After getting her out of the spring, it was some time before she recovered, but only to suffer the excruciating pains of the burning. Miss Binckley is a young and interesting lady, and has the sympathy of our entire community in this sad misfortune. Dr. Adam Carl, of Greencastle, was called and did every thing in his power to relieve the unfortunate lady. She is still in a critical condition, but the Doctor has hopes of her ultimate recovery.

The Improvement of the Ohio.—The Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to which were referred the resolutions offered by Mr. Frazier, in reference to the call for a Convention to take action respecting the improvement of the Ohio river on Wednesday submitted their report, from which we quote: For the last two years Col. Merrill, engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio, has had only $50,000 a year placed at his disposal by Congress for this work. To accomplish with the greatest economy and rapidity what is absolutely required for safe and continuous navigation of the Ohio, Congress should immediately and annually appropriate at least $500,000.

The interests involved are vastly greater than people ordinarily think. A year ago a committee of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange issued a circular in which was the following statement: "The whole foreign commerce of the United States is valued at $800,000,000, while that of the Ohio river alone amounts to $715,000,000, and that of the entire Mississippi Valley reaches the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000. Pittsburgh $150,000,000, and Louisville $115,000,000."

The last annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati gives the aggregate value of the receipts into that city for the year ending August 31, 1871, at $283,796,214, and the shipments for the same time at $179,848,427 making a total of $463,644,646.

The coal interest alone is estimated at $25,000,000—to say nothing of the vast system of manufactures, and family comfort and necessity in this and other cities out of the coal region yet dependent upon the Ohio river as the only means sufficient to supply the west.

The iron interest of the Ohio valley, both of ore and of the manufactured article, which finds its most ready and cheapest transportation upon the Ohio, is counted only by millions.

Besides these important interests is the vast local trade and travel which give life and prosperity to the cities and towns which dot, at short intervals, the two banks upon the thousand miles of the Ohio river, and the millions of people whose interests are located within the same limits.

These vast interests appeal urgently for aid and relief. It will be the province of the proposed convention to adopt means which will secure so important an end, not in the spirit of antagonism to any other interest, but simply by developing the resources which nature has so generously provided for an object which cannot be obtained so well by any other means.

Public Lands for the Soldiers.—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* of last Friday says:

The question of suitably providing for those who saved their country as soldiers during the late war has been before Congress, in some form, for several years. The bill now before Congress, providing for bounties to all soldiers and sailors who have served in the army and navy for ninety days, and to all teamsters and others who were on the pay-rolls of the naval, marine or military service, meets with general favor. All such men or their legal heirs, provided they have remained loyal, are to receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, if this bill becomes a law, of which there is now little doubt.

Section second of the bill declares that the warrants for the lands thus granted may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, their heirs or assignees according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer and location of bounty land warrants, and may be located on any public lands which are now or may hereafter become subject to pre-emption, entry or sale, at the minimum price of one dollar per acre. Section third authorizes the warrantee, assignee or owner of such certificate or warrant to locate such warrant on any alternate reserved section of public lands along the line of any railroad now built, or either public works, where public lands have been, or may be, granted by Congress for the purpose of public improvement. Section four provides that when the holder of a warrant decides to return it to the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue to the party thus returning the warrant, a certificate of indebtedness of one dollar per acre, which certificate shall draw interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Such a bill ought to promptly pass Congress, as it will involve a disposal of the public lands that will be entirely popular. The objection to giving lands in the form of subsidies to railroad companies is growing in positiveness while the proposal to confer them on those who fought in the war will be increasingly popular.

Revival.—The series of meetings held by the society of Friends in Alliance during last week, closed on Monday morning. These meetings were throughout marked with great power, and a deep religious sentiment seemed to pervade the entire community.

The Methodist society which had been holding a series of meetings for about two weeks, opened their doors for the Friends and they entered into the spirit of the meeting with a zest, that proved that here at least, sectarian strife was unknown and that the spirit of the Master reigned in this grand union of sentiment which seemed to rest upon these two important bodies, identified under different church organizations. Such scenes as this we believe indicate the approach of the blessed time when strife shall end and we shall all see "eye to eye."

On Sabbath day meetings were held, one in the Friends church in Freedom, four in the M. E. church, and two in the Opera House, large congregations assembling at each place.

The protracted meeting was resumed by the Methodist society on Monday evening, under the labors of Rev. S. P. Woolf, assisted by Dr. Updegraff, Mrs. Purviance and other eminent workers of the society of Friends, whom he prevailed upon to remain and assist him for a few days.—*Alliance Local.*

Another Fatal Accident Near Mingo.—From the Steubenville *News*, we learn that on Friday afternoon an accident occurred near Mingo Station, four miles west of Steubenville, resulting in the death of Mr. A. J. Porter, who, with his son, had been to Steubenville to sell produce, and was on his way home at the time of his death. The railroad track makes a curve at the place where the accident occurred, and the train could not have been seen for any great distance ahead. The engineer seems to have discovered Porter before the wagon was on the track. He sounded the alarm whistle. Being bewildered, however, Porter drove ahead until the wagon was over the rails, when the horse stopped. Porter tried to force him ahead by lashing him with the reins, but he would not move. The boy, seeing the danger, jumped out, but the father was not quick enough, and the engine striking the wagon broke it to splinters, scattering the debris to one side of the track and throwing the horse to the other. All the harness was stripped off the latter but he was uninjured. Porter was caught by the cowcatcher on the front of the moving train and carried along nearly to Mingo Station, a distance of several hundred yards. When the train was finally brought to a stand-still, it was found that Porter's right leg was broken above the knee, his right arm broken and his head badly crushed. He leaves a wife and seven children.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Every one that lays claims to a liberal education should possess a thorough knowledge of Orthography, and especially should teachers have a full and comprehensive acquaintance with the subject; yet it is a well-attested fact that in no branch are they generally more deficient.

Any one that has attended a few of the annual examinations of our common school teachers knows that scarcely one-half the candidates can acquit themselves with even a tolerable degree of credit in Orthography; and that many who have been *graduated* at some of our most pretentious seminaries of learning exhibit a most disgraceful ignorance of it. A large portion of these are unable to tell the number of elementary sounds in our language, their classification, or the classification of the letters and the sounds which the letters represent.

We naturally ask the cause of this ignorance; but, as in many other instances, we find that, while it is no difficult task to ask the question, it is not an easy matter to answer it. It may be said that the cause is a lack of attention and proper instruction in all our schools. True; but why is it so generally neglected in all grades of schools? Why is it that even many of those schools which make the greatest pretensions to the thoroughness, turn out annually, as ladies and gentlemen of *finished* education, of the most thorough accomplishments, *orthographers* who really can not spell so small a word as *oz* by sound, can not tell what sound *o* has in mother, or what are the elements of the diphthongs in the words *boy* and *down?* The class of persons to which I refer—many of them—can read French and Italian, and perhaps know something of Latin, yet they know little practically of the syntax of English, and comparatively nothing of its orthography, beyond an ability to spell *by letter* some of the most commonly used words of our language.

In order, therefore, to awaken, among teachers and others, an interest in this branch of Grammar, and, if possible, to induce those who have given it little care, to investigate the subject, and to acquire that familiarity with it which its importance demands, I propose to give, in a series of brief articles, a few hints and suggestions which I have gathered from a long course of study and several years of practical experience in teaching; and which, I doubt not, will prove beneficial, to some extent, to such as may consider them worth their notice. I do not expect that all will agree with me in my opinions concerning the number, power and character of the elements of our language; but I do hope to excite thought and discussion; and, in this way, to lead my young readers to new ideas, and, to a more comprehensive knowledge and broader views of the subject than they now possess.

Many good thoughts, which might have lain dormant forever, have been brought into useful activity simply by mental attrition. In the flint lies fire sufficient to set the world in a blaze; but it is quite as harmless as it is useless until struck by the awakening power of the steel, and, then, "lo, what a great fire a little matter kindleth!"

This article is merely an introduction to the subject; in my next I shall endeavor to give the number of elementary sounds in the language, their true classification, and, so far as they can be represented in print, their true exponents and power. G. L. E.

New Brighton, Pa., Jan. 25, 1872.

Mr. Frederick Douglass.—On Monday evening (Feb. 5th) Mr. Frederick Douglass, the ablest colored man our country has yet produced, will lecture in the M. E. Church of this place. His subject will be "Self-made Men." We heard Mr. Douglass some years ago, and we can assure our readers that when they listen to him they hear no ordinary man. Everybody, who have heard of the speaker here referred to but have not heard him speak should not fail to be present on the occasion mentioned. In view of the probability of a very large crowd being present, the committee having the matter in charge, have determined to give those of the public who may desire reserved seats, a chance to obtain them. A diagram of the hall may be seen at Messrs. Orr & Cooper's store—where seats can be secured. The prices for admission have been fixed at fifty cents for general admission tickets, and seventy-five cents for reserved seats. General admission tickets can be procured at Orr & Cooper's and Hugo Andriessen's drug store, in Beaver; B. Mulheim's in Bridgewater, and S. J. Cross' store in Rochester. Reserved seats can only be obtained at Orr & Cooper's.

For the Beaver Argus. [By request.]

THE ORIGIN OF EVIL.

BY HOMO,—NO. II.

DEAR EDITOR:—We have allowed in some of our former articles that man is progressive, and though the chance of progress is offered him with the risk of becoming worse if he shall fail to progress. In fact man must improve in character, and so in condition, or his present state would soon become as wretched as any condition he has reason to fear as a result of his efforts to improve; *i. e.*, man must either advance or retrograde; he cannot remain fixed in any character or condition to which he has or may attain in his present life.

We see, then, that this principle of evil was designed for his good, and it only seems evil to us, now, because man failed in his trial, and did not develope a character in harmony with his Maker *as he might have done*; for, if man had not failed in said trial, but had obeyed his Maker's commands, we never should have thought of regarding that principle—by which said developement of character was effected—as an evil principle, but rather as a good. But, as man was left free in this matter, why should he now regard this principle, or trial, as evil? Might he not with the same propriety regard his Maker, who put him on trial and gave him said prohibition, as an evil being? For, was not this whole arrangement God's arrangement? It seems quite clear to us that, if any evil principle is here to be found outside of man himself, it can only be found in God who arranged the whole. We fail to see how any blame could fall on a third party. Indeed, we do not see a third party in all the trial, unless "man's own lusts," by which he is "drawn away and enticed" to disobey his Maker's commands, could be called a third party; and, is not all this seeking to find a principle—no being of God's forming—with which to *divide* the blame of our wrong-doing, which God would lodge *wholly* on us—an indirect way of charging our Maker with the blame of part of our sins?

But, as saith the proverb of the ancients, "Wickedness proceedeth from the wicked."—1 Samuel xxiv. 13. The question respecting the origin of evil is fully settled by revelation in the account it gives of the human race. It teaches clearly that it has its source, its efficient cause, in the wrong-doer; and the voice of common sense, as expressed in the sober judgment of all, coincides with the proverbs of the ancients and the teachings of revelation—that "wickedness proceedeth from the wicked." Not from God nor the devil. The peculiar use that David makes of this proverb implies that where wickedness exists there must have been a person or being who was its originating and responsible source or cause; that is, the doer of it. Sin is not uncaused; it is not accidental—the result of chance, or something happening without a sufficient cause—but solely from a transgression of a wrong-doer. It had a sinful beginning; and it was originated by the voluntary act of a responsible moral agent, capable of keeping or breaking moral law. It comes not into being, from any and every source, at mere hap-hazard.

Evil is not self-caused; it comes not from any inherent, originating process in itself; and, as it does not originate itself, so it does not perpetuate its existence. Sin is the transgression of law, and where it exists it must proceed from an intelligent, moral, responsible agent, or Sin is the effect, of which the sinner is the cause. Mind—as in the case of Eve—may be affected by the brute creation, and by matter, but neither has the power to compel its action independent of its own will and choice. Had it been otherwise, then sin would not have been chargeable to man.

The serpent, nor any of the brute creation, was capable of moral law, consequently no moral law was given them; and sin would never have entered our world and brought a curse upon all the earth, had not man transgressed the moral law that God gave him. Brutes are never said to be righteous or holy; they are not possessed of rational minds.

Neither can it be admitted that sin proceeds from an unavoidable necessity in the case; for, if man was forced from unavoidable cause, and must of necessity transgress, then that cause and necessity would be the origin of sin, and the only source of guilt and condemnation. In such a case man would be excusable.—Sin does not proceed from any physical, intellectual, or moral nature—natural or acquired—necessitating man to sin. In such a case he would be excusable. If man has the power of choice he has the power to do right and resist the temptation to do evil. Neither can sin be chargeable to anything wrung in man's organism, nor to any unfavorable circumstances with which he was surrounded in the garden. God made him in his own image; and there was no moral, mental, nor physical defect in him that would force him to sin; and, in addition, he was placed in a garden and surrounded with every blessing and circumstance calculated to impress him with good and lead him to the right. The serpent and the forbidden fruit were the incitements; and served to excite Eve's lust or desire for the fruit, but it cannot be said that these temptations possessed of necessity, in themselves, a power to force Adam and Eve into sin contrary to their own voluntary choice and act.

There is a moral sense and judgment in every man, that when reflecting on a wrong act, he is conscious that he might have done better, he might have resisted the evil and done the good. Taking all the circumstances into account, every law of his Maker that man violates he is conscious that he ought and might have kept; and it is plain that God does not recognize any defect in man's organism or circumstances that serve as an excuse or palliation of his guilt. Sin is alone chargeable to man's own voluntary act. Had man the insensibility of a clock, or the nature of a brute, he would never have been chargeable with wickedness, nor said to have been holy. But God gave him a moral nature and made him capable of moral law, and the power to choose the good and resist the evil; consequently "by man's transgression sin entered, and death by sin"—the penalty of the law—"and so death hath passed upon all men, for all have transgressed." This is the Bible doctrine of the origin of evil; and David declares that "this is the proverb of the ancients, that wickedness proceedeth from the wicked." So revelation speaks of "the soul that sinneth," "the man that doeth iniquity;" "for the sin that he [man] hath committed he shall die," etc.

By God's providential dealings with man, His threatenings and judgments show that He recognizes man as the author of evil. God pours out his judgments and charges the guilt, origin, and consequence of sin, upon MAN alone.—And in society and human governments the treatment of men with each other, sin is charged with having its origin with the transgressor. Let any one commit an evil act and all will feel and act toward him as though they believed him alone to be guilty and the sole responsible agent of the act. They charge the guilt directly upon the transgressor, and say that he deserves to suffer punishment for the act; and the man himself instinctively fathers the act, and feels self-condemned, and owns his punishment just.

Man may try to throw off the responsibility of his evil acts, but God, society and his own instinctive nature and conscience, charge him with originating his sin, and declares his death doom to be just. Therefore, it must be plain that there can be no such thing as a separate, created, personal being that the Scriptures refer to as a devil, but only to this spirit of evil to whom they yield themselves servants to obey. This is the true Scriptural idea and definition of the devil and the origin of evil.

In our next, we will put this definition of the devil and the origin of evil to the test, and see if the Scriptures do not sustain it. [*Continued next week.*]

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 22.—Among the bills presented was one to repeal so much of the acts relating to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad as has been construed to take ten thousand dollars per annum from the State Treasury. The Senate concurred in the House resolution appointing a committee to fix the time and place to open and publish the returns for the next election of Auditor and Surveyor Generals. The bill authorizing cumulative voting for School Directors, passed. A bill to pay officials for estimating raid damages in border counties, and one authorizing courts to charter gas and water companies passed. Adj.

HOUSE.—A resolution for a joint committee to fix the time and place for opening and publishing the returns of the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and relative to a Constitutional Convention, passed. Five thousand copies of the Agricultural Report were ordered to be printed. A supplement to an act relative to the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General and County Surveyors by the people. The bill provides that in case of the death of any persons elected to said offices between the day of election and the first Tuesday of May next ensuing, the vacancy shall be filled until the second Tuesday of November next ensuing by the appointment of the Governor. An election to fill the vacancy shall then be held on the day of the annual election in October. The bill was passed. Among the bills introduced were the following: Act to relieve laborers workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth. Supplement to an act incorporating the Clarion River Navigation Company. A supplement to an act to establish Judicial Courts of the Commonwealth in conformity to alterations and amendments to the Constitution, passed April 13, 1791, limiting the term of taking writs of error and *certiorari* to the Supreme Court. Act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors—a copy of the present Ohio law. Adj.

SENATE, Jan. 23.—Mr. Rutan presented petitions for amendments to the Beaver Seminary and Institute; for charter of a ferry over the Ohio river at Shippingport; for an oil pipe company and for a prohibitory liquor law. The Governor's message was read nominating Wm. Bakewell of Pittsburgh to be a commissioner of the Board of Public Charities until April 1872—Geo. L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for five years from December 31, 1871, and Wm. Bakewell for five years from April, 1872.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed finally we notice none of general interest—all being of a local and private character. Adj.

SENATE, Jan 24.—Mr. Rutan introduced a bill to incorporate the Oil Producers' and Oil Pipe Company of Island Run, Beaver county; also, to incorporate the Beaver College and Musical Institute; one to establish a ferry over the river at Shippingport; to authorize the Burgess and Town Council of Freedom, Beaver county, to increase the tax for borough purposes.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest to our readers occurred in the House to-day.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—The State Historian claims that he never had possession of the books and the missing copies of the first volume of Bates' History which were distributed to members of the Legislature and newspapers. The subject was referred to a special committee. Among the bills reported from Committees we noticed the Oil Pipe Company of Beaver county. The Auditor General was required by resolution to report the names of the officers neglecting to make reports to him, as required by law. A discussion arose on a question of incorporating a Savings Bank, limiting the amount of money borrowed to the amount of the capital stock paid in; without definite action, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill providing that the Superintendent of Common Schools, in conjunction with the Governor, shall annually appoint three State Trustees in each Normal School district, passed. Also, an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days passed. Adj.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—A clause to the act incorporating the Island Run Pipe Company passed. A supplement to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod passed. The charter for the Westminster Collegiate institute passed. A bill was reported to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad. Also, a bill to enable courts to charter water and gas companies.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest to our readers was transacted. Private and local business alone was considered.

AGRICULTURAL.—There will be a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, held at the Court-House, on Saturday, February 10, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is requested, in order to audit the accounts of the past year.

By order of the President.

THOS. O. ANSHUTZ, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Louise Holden.—Do not fail to hear this eloquent lady Friday evening, in the M. E. Church. Subject—"Our Humorists." Tickets, 50 cents.

The Arlington Estate, where now are buried so many of the Union soldiers who fell during the war, is thus referred to by a correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*:

During the lifetime of General Lee there was never any intimation that an eff

SELECT MISCELLANY.

"Some Shaking."

Tom is a queer genius, and lets off some tall ones occasionally. He visited us the other day in our sanctum with a

"How do you do, old fellow?"

"Hallo, Tom," said we, "where have you been so long?"

"Why, sir, I've been down on Severn River, in Anne Arundel county, taking Shanghai notes on the chills and fever."

"Ah, indeed," said we "are they very bad down there?"

"Rather bad," said Tom, dryly. "There is one place where they have been attempting to build a brick house for eight weeks—well the other day as the hands were putting up the bricks preparatory to finishing it they were taken with a chill, and shook the whole building completely down, and kept on shaking until the bricks were dust of the finest quality. Just at that juncture, the chills came on with renewed force, and they commenced shaking with such gusto, that they were entirely obscured for hours, and the people of the neighborhood thought the sun was in an eclipse."

"Gas!" said we.

"Not at all," said Tom.

"Why, I was sixteen miles further down the river the other day, and saw four men carrying a big pine log from on board a schooner to the shore. The chills came on, and they shook that log—thirty feet long—all up in pieces of the proper length for firewood, and then taking a re-shake of it, split and piled it up, at the same time shaking all the knots out of it!"

"Can't believe anything like that, Tom."

"It's a fact," said Tom, and he resumed: "There's a farmer down there who, in an apple-picking season, hauls his niggers out to the orchard, and sets one up against each tree. In a short time the chill comes on, and every apple in the orchard is shaken from the trees to the ground."

"Incredible," said we, holding our sides with both hands.

"Fact," said Tom, "they keep a man alongside of each negro to take him away as soon as the fruit is off, for fear that he will shake the tree down!"

Tom continued: "Mr. S—, a friend of mine, and a house carpenter, was engaged a few days ago in covering the roof of a house with shingles.—Just as he was finishing he took a chill and shook every shingle of that roof. Some of them are supposed to be flying about yet!"

"Another gentleman, near the same place, was taken with a chill the other day at dinner, and shook his knife and fork down his throat, besides breaking all the crockery-ware on the table. His little son, who was sitting at the table at the same time, was taken with a chill and shook all the buttons off his inexpressibles, and then shook himself clear out of them!"

We were invited upon Tom to desist, who did so with the understanding that he was to give us the balance at some other time.

Persons who think of emigrating to Anne Arundel county will please take notice.

Mr. Stokes in His Cell.

"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: I visited Mr. Stokes and was allowed to enter his cell the other day. A great many of the stories about his place of confinement and what he says about the trial are made up. He held no interviews with any gentlemen connected with the press and is not allowed to state anything connected with the Fisk difficulties. His counsel bound him by an oath not to speak to any one on the matter. They threaten to throw up his case if he breaks his word. His cell is as uncomfortable and prison-like as his worst enemy could desire. It is very small, admitting only a narrow bedstead and a chair. The stories of the elegant furniture, black walnut bedstead, lace drapery and sumptuous arrangements are all fictions. It is a common cell of the old prison stamp. A cheap coursé paper has been put upon the walls to keep away the vermin. An old ragged druggist, that has done service for fifty prisoners, covers a part of the stone floor. A narrow, iron bedstead of the most common stamp, with bed clothes that would be none too good for a sailor's bunk, a pine light stand, and a camp stool compose the furniture. A few rough shelves, put up by the jailor, evidently with a hatchet and hammer, with nails in the walls for clothes, complete the adornment. A gash in the wall near the ceiling lets in light, but no ventilation. Besides the grated door, there is a close iron door, and this has to be shut to secure any privacy. The gaping crowd surge round the platform on the outside and gaze at the inmates in their cells. Stokes leaves his cell once a day and goes down stairs into a room, where he holds conference with his counsel for about a quarter of an hour. The stories about his separation from his family are not true. His wife, who belongs to a wealthy family, has been traveling in Europe. She was attended to the vessel by her husband when she sailed for her trip. All his neighbors speak of his affection for his little girl. Just before she sailed with her mother for Europe, some persons tried to detain her from going home. "I can't stay," the little girl said: "I must run home and get my papa's shaving cup. He can't shave without me." Stokes feels bitterly his degredation. The terms assassin and murderer gall him to the quick. He is satisfied that when his story is told to the public sympathy will be with him. The line of defence is a very strong one, and the betting on the street is sixty to forty that the jury will disagree or acquit.

A Remarkable Discovery.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says: It will be remembered by our readers that the steamer R. G. Colburn, on her passage from Duluth to Buffalo, was wrecked in a storm in the Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, about the middle of October last, and that the wife of Mr. Thos. Holden, employed in the American express office, and the daughter of Mrs. Margaret J. Mann, of this city, were both sick in the cabin, and went down with the boat. Mr. Holden left here soon after, and traveled hundreds of miles on horseback and by other means around the lake in hopes of hearing of the bodies being washed ashore, but without success, and he gave up all hopes of any further information. Some two or three weeks since Mrs. Mann received a letter from South Hampton, Canada, over two hundred miles from where the boat was wrecked, stating that a trunk had been washed ashore, and by a letter in it was supposed to belong to her daughter. A few days ago, Mrs. M. received the trunk, which proved to be her daughter's. One of our reporters called at her house yesterday and was shown some of its contents. It was a Saratoga trunk, covered with heavy cloth, but looks as if it had been rubbed with course sand paper, and is badly injured. What is very singular a bundle of letters and painting on cards were not soiled in the least; not a drop of water had touched them. But a book was completely macerated, so that not even the name could be distinguished. A velvet cloak and other clothing was very much soiled.

—Is this your brother, Pat?"

"Yes, sur."

"Is he not older than you?"

"No indeed, sur, he's not."

"Well then, he is younger?"

"No sur, he's not."

"Why man, he must be either one or the other!"

"Faix, then, he's naythur!"

"Oh, then you are twins!"

"Indade now, and how did you know it?"

Fun in Indianapolis.

A day or two since, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, a ruralist from Anderson or thereabouts visited the city on business, and in the course of his peregrinations purchased a package of Roman candles for the purpose of amusing his progeny on his return. His fireworks were carefully deposited in a rear pocket, and in a short time thereafter he wended his way to the depot to take the evening train. While loitering in the waiting-room admiring the stacks of ginger-bread, hard-boiled eggs and hot coffee temptingly displayed on the lunch-counter, he carelessly whisked his left coat tail against the red-hot stove, and trouble immediately ensued.

The first rocket narrowly missed the face of a native who was in a half comatose condition, caused by much extract of hop, and, without waiting to inquire into particulars, he made the door in two gigantic leaps. All the occupants of the room immediately endeavored to follow his example, and, with a worthy determination not to be distanced, the proprietor of the candles forced himself into the midst of the throng endeavoring frantically to escape. In the meantime the candles fizzed and popped, giving strength to the evident impression that the party was being bombarded with some sort of an infernal machine, and, strange as it may seem, the innocent cause of all the trouble was the most frightened man in the lot. Not until fearful holes had been burned in the broadest portion of his nether garments, and the epidermis looked as though a strong mustard plaster had been pulled off violently, did he discover the cause of the panic. Order was finally restored, though the effects on that man's coat tails were disastrous; and we are also informed that his unmentionables required immediate half-soling. The victim was willing to testify that not one of the candles missed fire.

Mohammed Ali and the Apple.

Mohammed Ali once summoned a council of the officers and advisers to deliberate on the matter of an important expedition. When they came together he pointed to an apple which lay on the floor of the divan. It had been placed exactly in the middle of the large carpet spread in the hall before them. "Now," said he, "whoever of you can, without placing his foot on the carpet where it lies, reach and give me that apple, he shall command the expedition against Nigid." One after another tried in vain, sprawling at full length upon their carpet with their heads just beyond its edge, and stretching out their arms as far as possible. The distance however, was too great, and the apple remained ungrasped. At last the brother of Mohammed Ali, the short, stout Ibrahim, who, from his shortness and toughness, had less chance than any one else, arose, bowed to the Pacha, and offered to execute the difficult performance All laughed, fully expecting that he would make a ridiculous failure. This laughter soon, however, changed into admiration when they saw Ibrahim quietly fold up the carpet until the apple was in his grasp. It was the very thing that was so easy to be done if they had only thought of it. It was like Columbus making the egg to stand by breaking in one end; or Alexander solving the Gordian knot by the simple process of cutting it through. Such a device might not be the best way of choosing a General for a difficult undertaking, but it was original to the Oriental mind, and was a test of that unexpected sort which sometimes best brings out the tact or readiness of men. It was characteristic of Mohammed Ali, and the penetrating qualities by which he achieved so much.

Union of an Editor and an Actress.

In a personal sketch of the brilliant young managing editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, we find the following pleasant gossip;

"Some two years ago there came to one of the theaters of Cincinnati a beautiful young actress, who assumed the position of "leading lady." It was her first step into the higher theatrical walks. She became a great favorite. Her beauty and talent won her very many friends, and among them was a gentleman, with whose name hers, in time, came to be connected in an unpleasant manner. A conspiracy was formed in the theater to drive her from her profession. Being without friends, the young lady appealed to Mr. Cockerill to assist her. With natural gallantry, he went to her rescue and fought her battle, with such vehemence that she came out victorious over all her enemies with unsullied colors. It was but natural that a friendship formed under such circumstances with a lovely and persecuted young woman, should ripen into a warmer attachment.

"Our heroine went to New York city, and entered into the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Theater. She is a greater favorite there than in Cincinnati, and is universally recognized as the most promising young artist on this side of the water. She is a noble, good woman, favored with numerous and varied accomplishments. And now some of these bright days, she and the subject of this sketch will appear, I doubt not, in the very familiar drama of 'man and wife.' I am told they have been engaged for more than a year.

"The name of the actress upon whom fortune thus smiles, is Clara Morris, and she is at present a member of Mr. Dalay's Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is not known whether the union of hearts will deprive the stage of a reigning star, or rob journalism of one who promises *now* to make a most distinguished mark."

Funny Side of Burglary.

Night before last, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, two sisters, living at No 67 Sycamore street, the residence of a letter carrier, retired to a room which they occupied jointly and prepared for bed. Before retiring one of them carefully counted out some money which she had in her pocket, amounting to forty-eight dollars, and put it away carefully in a muff, the two discussing merrily meanwhile concerning burglars and the probabilities of the money being discovered there, if one should gain an entrance. They then went to bed, and after chatting awhile in feminine fashion, went to sleep. Presently they were awakened by a slight noise. After listening intently for some moments and hearing nothing more, the talk again fell upon burglars and other mysterious visitants, and one of them exclaimed, "I see a spirit now." What was the terror of both to hear follow the exclamation the hoarse laugh of a man within the very room.

It seems that the rascal had been secreted under the bed, had heard all their conversation, and had seen with much secret satisfaction, no doubt, the concealment of the money in the muff. As soon as the ladies were asleep he crept out, secured the money, a set of sable furs worth about seventy-five dollars, and a small lot of jewelry, and was in the act of leaving when the ladies awoke. He succeeded in keeping quiet until he heard that unlucky exclamation; but the idea of being mistaken for a spirit was too funny for him, and he laughed outright. He succeeded, however, in escaping with his booty.

—A Teacher in one of the schools in Belmont had up a class of four and five-years-old, and was trying to teach them the names of the days of the week. After practicing them a while, she asked a five year old-girl, "What day is this?" "Washing-day," was the quick reply.

—"You here, Jenkins?" How the deuce did you find the way out?" "Find my way out? Out of where. What do you mean?" "Why, the last I saw of you you were lost—in slumber." "Oh, ah; well I road out on a nightmare."

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

The Cries of Conscience Cause the Voluntary Surrender of a Fugitive From Justice—A Chapter in the Career of a Fast Young M

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of January 20, says: Last evening about nine o'clock, a well dressed young man entered the Adams street station house, and, addressing the night keeper, Mr. E. G. Forrest, stated that he wanted to give himself up. He had committed a crime in Canada some time since, and after roving over the North for two or three weeks, eluding justice, had at last concluded to surrender himself. At his request he was allowed to sit by the fire in the station house office, and there, a few minutes after, he was interviewed by an *Avalanche* representative.

He is a youth of twenty years, and has a defection in his left eye, and a slight lisp in his talk. His story was the old, old story of a young man falling into the snare of a siren, lured with smiles and endearing words, induced into embezzling the money of his employer, and thus becoming a criminal.

His name is Harry Gordon, and he is just twenty years of age. About twelve months since Harry entered the wholesale dry goods and clothing house of S. H. & J. Moss, 52 Young street, Toronto, Canada, as an office boy. The proprietors of the house, noticing that he was an active intelligent boy, and acquainted with the principles of book-keeping, about six months since installed him as their book-keeper, at $9 per week. The Toronto house is but a branch of a similar and larger institution in Montreal, controlled by the same firm. It is the custom of the Messrs. Moss to stay in Montreal and entrust their business in Toronto to clerks, one of the firm coming down every three or four months to examine the books and see that all was right. During the intervals of these visits no one examined Gordon's books or made any inquires as to his affairs.

About four months since he first met a fast woman named Mollie, with whom he at once became infatuated. As usual with women of her class, she used her influence over Harry to cause him to give her money, and as he had comparatively none of his own, he had recourse to the money-drawer of his employers to satisfy her incessant demands. It was a gay time for two months, as Mollie used her power by compelling him to take her from the house in which she was stopping and support her in first-class style at a hotel. Balls, drives, suppers and attendant expenses soon used up what little money belonged to him and $400 belonging to his employers. He never thought of the future until the first day of the new year, when he received a letter from one of the firm, stating that he would be in Montreal on the following Thursday and for him to have his books ready for his inspection.

For the first time he then seemed to realize what he had been doing, and innocently went to his partner for advice and consolidation. He got plenty of the former in being told to leave town, but little of the latter in being laughed at for a fool, in supposing that she cared for ought except his money. This latter opened his eyes, and making another "draw" of $45 on his employer's money drawer, he packed up his trunk and left Toronto the day before his employer was to arrive. First going to Detroit, he sought work, and from thence to Chicago, St. Louis and finally to this city, where he arrived two days ago with but fifty cents in his pocket. At every point he sought vainly for a situation, and last night, penniless, homeless friendless and downhearted, he concluded to surrender himself and be sent back to Canada for trial.

"Consider Me Smith."

A good story is told of old Dr. Caldwell, formerly of the University of North Carolina:

The doctor was a small man, and lean, but as hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots.

He looked as though he might be tough, but he did not seem strong. Nevertheless he was, among the knowing ones, reputed to be agile "as a cat," and, in addition, was by no means deficient in the knowledge of the "manly art." Well, in the freshman class of a certain year was a burly beef mountaineer of eighteen or nineteen. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus' physical dimensions, and his soul was horrified that one so deficient in muscle should be so potential in his rule.

Poor Jones—that is what we call him—had no idea of mere force. At any rate, he was not inclined to knock under and be controlled despotically by a man he imagined he could tie or whip. At length he determined to give the old gentleman a genteel, private thrashing some night, in the College Campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow student.

Shortly after on a dark and rainy night, Jones met the doctor crossing the Campus. Walking up to him, abruptly;

"Hello Smith! you rascal—is this you!"

And with that he struck the old gentleman a blow on the side of the face that nearly felled him.

Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at it they went. Jones' youth weight and muscle made him an "ugly customer," but after a round or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his antagonist down, and was astraddle of his chest; with one hand on his throat and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of the head.

"Ah! stop! I beg pardon, Doctor, Doctor Caldwell—a mistake—for Heaven's sake Doctor!" he groaned. "I really thought it was Smith!"

The doctor replied with a word and a blow alternately:

"It makes no difference for all present purposes consider me Smith."

And it is said that old Bolus gave Jones such a pounding that he never made another mistake as to personal identity.

The Schools of Medicine.

There can be no good arise out of the quarrels about the comparative value of the different schools of medicine, eclectic, allopathic, homœopathic or what not.

The school that cures, and the doctor that cures, has the cream out of the most of them. It is in this way that *Doctor Keyser* with his *Lung Cure* has succeeded in overthrowing most consumptive diseases. The dismal prospective which once haunted the poor consumptive is now dispelled forever, as many in our midst can bear witness. When taken early, *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* alone will eradicate the disease from the constitution, and lull the threatening cough which attends it into a calm, which is a sure presage that the lungs are healing, and the membranes of the bronchiæ are returning to health and duty—even in old and stubborn cases of consumption, *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* and treatment have absorbed the tuberculous matter and swept it from the system. The study of its properties and its mode of action raises it far above the reach of any imputation of empiricism. The *Doctor*, besides being a skillful and thorough apothecary, is likewise a conscientious physician, who has acquired by over twenty-five years of study, not only his diplomas and degrees, but has honored and protected them with half a lifetime of valuable experience. Price of *Lung Cure* $1.50 per bottle, or 4 bottles for $5, when your druggist does not keep it. Sold at the Dr.'s great medicine store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, where consultations can be had in all chronic diseases from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

—Ye infant Prodigy—Maggie—"Why is your hair so gray, Mamma?" Mamma—"Well, because you're such a naughty child sometimes." Maggie—"What a naughty child you have been Poor Grandma's hair's white!"

—"Here, you little rascal, walk up here and give an account of yourself—where have you been?"

"After the girls, father."

"Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No sir; but mother did."

"My son, you had better go to bed."

—What are you about, my dear?" said a grandmother to a little boy, who was idling about the room and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I'm trying to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman see it, for papa wants him to think he's out."

SODDER 'UM.—A gentleman in Alabama, in exerting himself one day, felt a sudden pain, and fearing his internal machinery had been thrown out of gear, sent for a negro on his plantation who made some pretensions to medical skill, to prescribe for him. The negro having investigated the case, prepared and administered a dose to his patient with the utmost confidence of a speedy cure. No relief being experienced, however, the gentleman sent for a physician, who, on arriving inquired of the negro what medicine he had given his master. Bob promptly responded:

"Rosin and alum, sir."

"What did you give him them for?" continued the doctor.

"Why," replied Bob, "the alum to draw the parts togedder, and de rosin to sodder 'um."

The patient recovered.

—A certain professor of legerdeman and ventriloquism, about commencing his performance at Hannibal, Mo. bethought him that this town was far away from the centres of civilization, and that it would be well to precede his exhibition with a few graceful words of explanation and warning, to promote application and to prevent any possible fright on the part of the ladies.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "you must not be frightened by what you hear, nor imagine that it is done by sperrits. You'll hear a voice sometimes up atop of the chimney and sometimes down in the suller, but don't be skeered; the sounds ain't up thar, nor down thar. I make 'em all myself away deep down," suiting the action to the word, in my innards, and that's the reason why they're called guttural sounds." This explanation was received with great enthusiasm.

THREE PRESCRIPTIONS.—Dr. Chapman made a visit to a friend in the country, and while there, Dr. Johnson a rural medico, who was proud of the acquaintance of the great Philadelphia physician, brought a patient to him and asked his advice, saying that he had exausted medicine and skill upon the case without effect Chapmann knew he was a quack, and began:

"Have you used depletion?"

"No sir," said Johnson; "I have thought of that but it is not to be had out here in the country."

"Perhaps you have tried venseection?"

"I have not; indeed it has never been introduced among us here."

"Then I would recommend phlebotomy," continued Dr. Chapman.

"The very thing I was going to give him as soon as I could get it rom the city. You didn't happen to bring any with you, Dr. Chapman—did you, sir?"

"The Phimdelphia doctor could hold in no longer. He laughed so heartily that Johnson insisted on an explanntion; and when he learned that the three suggestions amounted to the same thing and that was bleeding, he bolted out, drawing his recovering patient along with him.

—From Josh Billings Alminax for 1872: The only human being on the face ov this earth that i truly envy iz a laflin' Christian.

Men ov little authority are like men ov little strength—alwus anxus tew lift sumthin.

There iz tew kind of men that I dont kare to meet when I am in a great hurry; men that I owe and men that want tew owe me.

There iz no better evidence ov wizdum than to beleave what we kan't understand.

Yu will alwus notis one thing; the devil never offers tew go into partnership with a tizzy man; but yu will often see him offer to jine the lazy, and furnish all the capital.

Hope has made a grate many blunders; but there iz one thing about her that i alwus did like—she means well.

Whenever yu hear a man that alwus wants tew bet his bottum dollar you kan make up yure mind that iz the size of his pile.

I look upon the north pole as one of the peculiar spots ov ground. If it ain't found we shan't be none the wus off; and if it iz found we shan't be none the better off.

The highest rate of interest that we pay iz for borrerd trouble. Things that are alwus a-goin' tew happen never dew happen.

—The oldest pieces of wrought-iron now known are probably the sickle blade found by Belzoni under the base of a sphynx in Karnak, the blade found by Colonel Vyse embedded in the masonary of the Great Pyramid, and the portion of a crosscut saw exhumed at Nimrod by Mr. Layard, all of which are now in the British Museum. A wrought bar of Damascus steel was presented by King Porus to Alexander the Great, and the razor steel of China, for many centuries has surpassed all European steel in temper and durability of edge. The Hindoos appear to have made wrought iron directly from the ore, without passing it through the state of wrought iron, from time immemorial, and elaborately ornamented wrought iron of huge dimensions are still standing in India, which date from the early centuries of the Christian era.

THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

JOHNSON'S

Rheumatic Compound

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Quick in its Action, Permanent in its Cure.

This medicine is the prescription of a world-renowned French Physician, who used it in his extensive practice many years before bring it to the public in its present form, but finally becoming convinced of its great curative properties, and desiring to profit those suffering from this terrible disease, consented to have it put up in bottles and sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give it is, a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co., of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of near 500 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Cough Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

45 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

And sold by druggists everywhere.

feb13 1y

Miscellaneous.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, A Good Farm, situated in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., containing eighty acres, more or less, upon which are erected a large

Log House and Log Stable.

Premises within two miles of Freedom Station, on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, all under fence—about three-fourths cleared and in a moderately good state of cultivation; all tillable land, and convenient to market, schools, churches, mills, &c. Possession will be given April 1st, 1872. For further information call on or address

H. E. MOORE,

jan 17:6w Beaver C. H., Beaver Co. Pa.

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

DRY - GOODS,

New Fall Stock

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OUR STOCK OF NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY - GOODS

IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE

CONSISTING OF

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, JEANS, WATER-PROOF,

PLAIN FLANNELS,

BARRED FLANNELS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

CLOAKING, PRINTS,

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ALPACAS, MERINOS,

GINGHAMS, CHECKS,

TOWELING, DENIM,

DRILL, PAPER MUSLIN, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,

COTTON BATTING, SHAWLS,

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ready-Made Clothing:

COATS,

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&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Hats and Caps,

A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

BOOTS.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

SHOES AND GUM SHOES,

ALL PURCHASED LOW AND WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL

ADVANCE ON COST.

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO KEEP UP OUR USUAL STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, FLOUR.

GRAIN, MILL-FEED, SALT, LIME CEMENT.

HARDWARE:

NAILS,

HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS,

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apr6-1y:cbdy5 sep9Jan1'72.

☞ NOTE.—This is Snellenburg's Space. Being engaged in making up a large stock of Spring Clothing, they informed me that they had no time to attend to their advertising.—ED.

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